

people gave Khrushchev and Molotov. He told how he met with Molotov in the building of the Committee of Information, and then, arousing the wrath of the chairman of the court, mentioned a meeting with Khrushchev in a railway car in Kyiv. Here Kostromin interrupted him, saying that his testimony was already clear to the court.

The judges were clearly confused. They received confirmation that the so-called terrorist acts were in fact military operations carried out against the worst opponents of Soviet power on the direct orders of the government, and not on my initiative. I also pointed out that I was not a senior official during these operations, since in each case special representatives of the government were present - the First Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR Ogoltsov and the Minister of State Security of Ukraine Savchenko, and local state security agencies reported directly to them. I offered to call them as witnesses and demanded to know why they were not held accountable for directing these actions. And again, the judges felt out of place. I knew that in the protocols of my interrogations, all references to work during the Cold War period of 1946-1953 were extremely vague and vague. The thought that ran like a red thread through all the accusations boiled down to the following: Mayraniovsky, with my help, killed people who were hostile to Beria. I quite clearly felt that the judges were not ready to admit the real fact that all these liquidations were sanctioned by leaders who were higher than Beria in the table of ranks, and he had nothing to do with the episodes told at the trial.

Kostromin quickly and efficiently summed up the court session. According to him, I am not on trial for these operations against the enemies of Soviet power. The court believes that I was in charge of other covert operations at my dacha against Beria's enemies. I immediately asked for at least one concrete fact of a terrorist act with my participation against the government or Beria's enemies. Kostromin objected harshly: Beria's case was closed, and it was precisely established that such actions were committed more than once, and since I worked under him, I am also guilty. However, the court at the moment does not yet have the relevant evidence in this regard.

With these words, he closed the hearing, giving me the opportunity to make my final statement. I was brief and declared my innocence and that the reprisal against me was taking place in the interests of Ukrainian fascists, imperialist secret services and Trotskyists abroad. And finally, I demanded to exercise my legal right to familiarize myself with the minutes of the court session and to add my comments to it. This was immediately denied to me."

This is how our court worked. What can be said here? Maybe mention the phrase uttered by one of the heroes of the famous film: "Long live our Soviet court, the most humane and fair court in the world" ...

In a word, the verdict was read to the father, which exactly repeated the indictment of the prosecutor's office with one addition: "The court does not consider it expedient to apply capital punishment to me - the death penalty (which means that this was nevertheless provided for. - Auth.) And bases its verdict **on** materials available in the case, but not considered in court

meeting".

The father was sentenced to fifteen years in prison under articles 17, 58, paragraph 1b of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. The verdict was final and not subject to appeal. It happened on September 12, 1958. Since his father's arrest in 1953, he had already spent five terrible, painful years in prison. After the

trial, my father was taken in a special car to the Vladimir Prison, where he had been on official business more than once. They placed him in the hospital building. We went there twice a year for dates. They were held on the ground floor of the main prison building. The entrance technology is as follows: in the lobby behind the counter there is an officer on duty, you show your passport, he puts it in a box on the wall, then you go left along the corridor and at the end on the right there is a narrow room with iron bars and translucent glass in a single window. There is a large table in the middle of the room, benches on the sides, paintings (photocopies) on both walls, and a bedside table with a decanter in the corner near the entrance. We entered when my father was already in the room, we sat down: my father and the employee sergeant were on one side of the table, we were on the other. The conversation lasted 30-40 minutes. "Extra" was not allowed. Every conversation was recorded, we knew it. First

we always left the room, and every time the father told us guys: "Be careful, head" (low door). We received passports from the officer on duty - and went out into the street.

The correspondence was as follows: we, that is, mother, me, brother, relatives, could write at any time, as much as we liked, but father - one letter a month.

Mother wrote to father almost every day. My father brought my mother's letters from prison, and they are now with

my brother. As I grew older, knowledge about my father and his work accumulated. If at first he was just a general for me, of which there were many, then later I already knew that he was not a simple general, but had gone a long way from an ordinary Chekist - from the age of fourteen, to the head of the reconnaissance and sabotage service of the security agencies of the Soviet state. The

fact that Comrade Stalin treated him with confidence is evidenced by the following fact: during the preparation and holding of the Yalta Conference, when the people's commissars of internal affairs and state security, as well as their deputies, were in Yalta, two people led the USSR people's commissariats for two weeks: Sudoplatov - NKGB, Bogdan Kobulov -

NKVD. Our situation has improved a little over the years. Fearing that she would be deprived of her pension, my mother, as I mentioned above, learned to sew and soon, as a dressmaker, she became popular with her new friends from the art world, which brought her additional income. And when Khrushchev cut military pensions, she was still able to support us, the children, and her mother. The Ministry of Internal Affairs tried to take away our apartment in the center of Moscow, but could not do it legally, since my mother was a participant in the war and received a military pension. Fortunately, my

father's stay in the Vladimir prison coincided with a brief period of Khrushchev's liberalization of the disciplinary system. He was allowed to receive up to four food parcels each month. True, they kept him in solitary confinement, but still he was not completely isolated - he had access to newspapers, could listen to the radio, use the prison library. The father continued to prove his innocence in prison, demanded

release and rehabilitation. As he later recalled,

his efforts were not in vain: "In 1960, I was summoned to the office of the head of the prison. There, instead of the chief, there was a respectable, fashionably dressed man in his fifties, German Klimov, an investigator for especially important cases of the Party Control Committee (father of the famous film director Elem Klimov).

He said that the Central Committee of the Party had instructed him to study my investigative and personal files from the personnel department of the KGB. The Central Committee is interested in data on Molotov's participation in Beria's secret intelligence operations abroad, and also, most importantly, the names of people whose abduction and murder was organized by Beria inside the country.

Klimov showed me a certificate for the Party Control Committee, signed by Deputy Rudenko Salin. The certificate contained a list of secret murders and kidnappings committed on the orders of Beria. So, the prosecutor's office, investigating his case, established that in 1940-1941 he ordered the liquidation of the former Soviet ambassador to China Luganets and his wife, as well as S. Kulik, the wife of Marshal of Artillery Kulik, who was shot in 1950 on Stalin's orders. The prosecutor's office, the

memo said, had credible information about other secret murders on Beria's orders both inside and outside the country, but the names of the victims could not be established, because Eitingon and I covered all traces. It was also pointed out that for a long time the state of health of me and Eitingon did not allow the prosecutor's office to conduct a full investigation into these cases.

Klimov, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, demanded to tell the truth about the operations in which I took part, since the prosecutor's office did not have written documents confirming the oral accusations of me in organizing the murder of Mikhoels - this apparently confused Klimov. He was quite surprised when I said that I had absolutely nothing to do with the murder of Mikhoels, and I proved it. He needed to clear up the dark pages of our recent history before the start of the next party congress, which was to be held in 1961, but it seemed to me that he also showed a purely human interest and was sympathetic to my cause.

I did not deny my participation in special actions, but noted that they were considered by the government as top secret military operations against known enemies of the Soviet state and were carried out on the orders of leaders who are now in power. Therefore, the prosecutors refused to record in writing the circumstances of each case. Klimov persistently tried to find out all the details - he was strongly impressed by my statement that the Ministry of State Security had a reporting system for the work of each employee who was related to the toxicological laboratory.

Klimov admitted that I could not give orders to Mairanovsky or receive poisons from him. The regulations on the laboratory, approved by the government and the leaders of the NKVD-MGB Beria, Merkulov, Abakumov and Ignatiev, prohibited such actions. This document, Klimov said, automatically proves my innocence. If he were in the case, Eitingon and I would not be able to bring such an accusation, but he was in the bowels of the archives of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the KGB and in the special office of the prosecutor's office.

Reports on the liquidations of persons undesirable to the government in 1946-1951 were compiled by Ogoltsov as a senior official who traveled to the place of their conduct, and by the Minister of State Security of Ukraine Savchenko. They were stored in a special sealed bag. After each operation, the seal was opened, a new handwritten report was added, and the bag was resealed. There was a stamp on the package: "Do not open without the permission of the Minister. Ogoltsov. By order of

Klimov, they gave me a typewriter in my cell so that I could type the answers to all his questions. They covered the history of intelligence operations, the details of the instructions given by Beria, Abakumov, Ignatiev, Kruglov, Malenkov and Molotov, as well as my participation in underground and sabotage actions against the Germans and the collection of information on the atomic bomb. Finally, at Klimov's suggestion, I printed another application for release and rehabilitation. Considering his advice, I did not mention Khrushchev's name, but pointed out that all orders given to me came from the Central Committee of the party. Klimov

assured me that my release was inevitable, as was my reinstatement in the party. He made the same promises to Eitingon. Later, the

father found out that interest in his case was far from idle. On the one hand, the authorities thus wanted to look deeper into the background of Stalin's crimes and the secrets surrounding his name. On the other hand, the release of Ramon Mercader from a Mexican prison and his arrival in Moscow spurred Dolores Ibarruri and the leaders of the French and Austrian Communist Parties to seek the release of their father and his deputy and friend Naum Eitingon from prison.

The newly appointed chairman of the KGB, Shelepin, sent to the Party Control Committee a characterization of certificate, positively their activities; it noted that the State Security Committee "does not have any compromising materials against Sudoplatov and Eitingon, indicating that they were involved in the crimes committed by the Beria group." This document contrasted sharply with the report prepared in 1954 by Serov, Sakharovsky and Korotkov that supposedly his father's unit did not carry out any useful work after the war. This certificate is still referred to by all the father's ill-wishers from among the historians of Soviet foreign intelligence.

The ideological department of the KGB became interested in the experience of my mother Emma Sudoplatova's work with the creative intelligentsia in the 30s. Former students of the NKVD school, whom she taught the basics of attracting agents, and Lieutenant Colonel Ryabov consulted with her on how to use the popularity, connections and acquaintances of Yevgeny Yevtushenko for operational purposes and in foreign policy propaganda. Mom offered to establish friendly confidential contacts with him, in no case to recruit him as an informer, but to send him, accompanied by Ryabov, to the World Festival of Youth and Students in Finland. After the trip, Yevtushenko became an active supporter of the "new communist ideas" that Khrushchev was implementing.

The house on Marchlewski Street, where we lived in a large apartment, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Polish trade mission was located there. We got a nice, but much smaller apartment in the VDNH area, at that time on the outskirts

Moscow. Our move, however, did not prevent Mercader and other leaders of foreign communist parties from visiting and supporting our mother in every possible way. In 1961, we all finally gave up the illusion that the authorities would

eventually admit the miscarriage of justice in my father's case. After Klimov accepted my mother to the Central Committee and told her that Eitingon and Sudoplatov were innocent victims in the Beria case and he was seeking a review of their sentences at the highest level, we realized that the fate of my father was in Khrushchev's hands. The case did not stall in bureaucratic labyrinths - the decision to keep my father in prison was made at the very top. Mom, who thought realistically, began to push her father to start preparing after his release from prison for a new job - a translator. Zoya Zarubina gave him a whole pile of books in French, German, Polish and Ukrainian

languages.

In an effort to draw attention to petitions for rehabilitation, father and Eitingon, while in the same cell at that time, wrote Khrushchev a letter containing operational proposals to counter the special sabotage formations just organized by President Kennedy - the "Green Berets". The letter received an approving assessment from Shelepin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who oversaw issues of state security and intelligence activities. This initiative eventually led to the birth of spetsnaz in the KGB. A training and sabotage center was created, subordinate to the First Main Directorate (PGU). Later, his employees, as part of the Alpha group, stormed Amin's palace in Kabul in 1979. Inspired by the moral support of the KGB, my father and Eitingon sent a new proposal to Khrushchev about resuming contacts with the leader of the Kurds, M. Barzani, in order to use it against the Iraqi dictator General Qasem, who began to get out of the Soviet

influence.

Eitingon was released in 1964 and began working as a senior editor at the Foreign Literature Publishing House. Mom hoped that her father would also be released early, but her request was immediately

rejected.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR prepared a draft Decree on the early release of his father after he had already suffered a second heart attack and became blind in his left eye, but on December 19, 1966, Podgorny, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, rejected this submission. My father remained in prison for another year and a half.

On August 21, 1968, the day the Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia, my father's term in prison expired, and my mother and brother Tolya and I arrived in Vladimir. Uncle Sasha (my mother's sister's husband) Komelkov, deputy head of the traffic police of the Vladimir region, started his Pobeda, and they drove to the prison in it. Waited for about an hour. Father

appeared at the main door smiling, someone behind him was carrying his simple luggage of a prisoner: things, letters for ten years.

In all the windows of the main building, the faces of the employees were visible. We got into Pobeda, me in front, mother, father, Tolya in the back, and drove through the city to Vladimirskoe Highway. On the way, somewhere in the center, Uncle Sasha stopped the car, went into a department store and got out with the former head of the Vladimir prison, Mole (he was then the director of this department store). The former colonel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs very warmly said goodbye to his father.

We left the city and quickly drove to Moscow. Father rode in silence, sometimes repeating, looking at the fleeing autumn beauty of nature: "How beautiful, how beautiful!"

For him, the beginning of freedom was like a second birth. It was felt that he was very excited, but this feeling was deeply hidden in him. We made a stop, driving into the forest. Father slowly walked out, very slowly, as if on shaky ground, walked around the car, after the camera there was a forest - an outlandish beauty! Three hours later we were already in Moscow,

drove to VDNH, from there we turned to Ostankino, where we moved with the whole family, but without a father, in February 1961. Upon arrival, a gala dinner awaited us, at which we drank champagne for the return of our father. After dinner, my father went into the bedroom and lay there until dinner. Our life has become happier, although the question was

already - what to do with my father's pension, because he was already 61 years old.

Alexander Ilyich Semyonov (police lieutenant colonel, captain of the State Security Service) called us first and offered us a job in the legal department of his institute: my father graduated from the Military Law Academy in 1953. But being at work for a full eight hours for the father in that state was very difficult: adaptation to open space, the absence of prohibitions, etc. is not a quick matter.

It was decided to do translations from German, Polish, Ukrainian, Belarusian. And my father took up this creative work. In the early 1970s, he joined the Committee of Writers under the Union of Writers of the USSR: it was easier to conclude contracts for books, it became possible to use the Litfond polyclinic, and most importantly, his creative activity was legalized. Father proudly said: "I am a writer."

My father published more than 20 translated books, several "his" books in collaboration with Irina Guro (Raisa Sobol), with whom my parents had been friends since the 1920s. Raisa Sobol was a KGB intelligence captain, worked in Germany before the war, went through our camps; when the war began, she was a member of the partisan movement. My father also had other literary publications, which until 1994 went under the name "Anatoly Andreev". In

1994, the book "Special Assignments" was published in the USA, where for the first time, as mentioned above, the real name, patronymic, and surname of the father appeared. The work of father, mother and others became known to the whole world. Translations of this book were published in England, France,

Spain, Germany, Finland, Israel and other countries. Of course, my brother and I knew far from everything about my father, about his life and work. Although my father shared his memories with me and my brother, telling about himself, his life, as they say, "on the occasion" or "by the way", I had not previously linked all of his fragmentary stories together. I just felt him always close, next to me, I just knew: this is my father, and that was enough for me. An integral, conscious idea of my father's personality, already directly connected with the era in which he had to live and work, came to me much later, already in adulthood. For the first time, perhaps, consistently and in detail, the father spoke about himself on the pages of his memoirs.

My mother died in September 1988, and her ashes rest in the cemetery of the Donskoy Monastery. After the death of his mother, his father's health deteriorated, however, he continued to work hard on his memoirs, preparing them for publication. In them, in particular, my father writes about the attitude of the "perestroika" leadership of the country towards

him: "The top leadership in the mid-80s took an ambivalent position towards me. On the one hand, believing that my case was fabricated, I was invited to the Yuri Andropov Institute to give lectures on the history of intelligence. I took part in a KGB conference on the study of the history of intelligence operations in Germany, held in Yasenevo, the headquarters of foreign intelligence. In 1986, on the eve of Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan in Reykjavik, I sent a memorandum to the KGB outlining our experience in servicing the Yalta Conference.

But on the other hand, I still haven't been rehabilitated.

Gorbachev, meanwhile, was interested in how orders for the destruction of people and how they were liquidated were prepared and transmitted. I was visited in connection with this by Major General Shadrin, who was in charge of the KGB for carrying out special assignments. I explained that the full records of this were kept in the archives of the Central Committee of the Party, and pointed out that I personally prepared two handwritten reports on the operations in Mexico City and Rotterdam, for which I was responsible. Other reports were written by hand by the top officials directly involved in these operations - Ogoltsov, Savchenko, Tsanova and Abakumov, or Molotov and Vyshinsky, when they headed the Information Committee. For Shadrin, it was news that military intelligence in the 1930-1950s also eliminated double agents and defectors, this was done by a

special group. Ironically, while I was applying for rehabilitation, Gorbachev received a peculiar message signed by the three generals who had taken part in Beria's arrest. In April 1985, they demanded that Gorbachev be awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, which they had been promised at one time for conducting a secret and risky operation. Thus, when the chairman of the Party Control Committee, Solomentsev, was preparing a case for my rehabilitation, the generals demanded awards for themselves. Gorbachev

rejected both petitions - both mine and the general's. The generals were reminded: on January 28, 1954, they had already received the Order of the Red Banner for this operation, and the Central Committee did not consider it expedient to return to this issue again. In

1990, my father learned from a high-ranking KGB officer that Gorbachev was unhappy that the process of democratization was getting out of control. This autumn, the KGB and the Armed Forces were ordered to prepare a plan to introduce martial law. At the same time, the salaries of all military personnel were doubled.

Father also received significant moral support from Major Generals of the KGB Kevorkov and Gubernatorov. They took advantage of the appointment of the former head of the KGB Ideological Directorate, General Abramov, as Deputy Prosecutor General of the USSR and studied his case in his office. According to them, the four volumes of the file contained rumors, and not concrete evidence against the father and Eitingon. What was even more important, they found a note from the Politburo with a draft decision: to accept the proposal of the Party Control Committee and the KGB to rehabilitate Sudoplatov and Eitingon due to newly discovered circumstances and in view of the lack of evidence of their involvement in the crimes of Beria and his group, and also taking into account the contribution to the victory over fascism and in solving

the atomic problem. This gave my father confidence. His new application for rehabilitation was supported not only by the KGB, but also by high-ranking officials in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party. Glasnost gave me the opportunity to use the press. The father, who was fluent in the pen, wrote a detailed letter to A. Yakovlev's commission for the rehabilitation of victims of political repression, in which he stated that he intended to inform the press that the truth about the real mechanism of repression was still hidden, and in particular in the Central Committee of the party itself. In another letter, to V. Kryuchkov, my father asked for copies of documents on his intelligence work to be transferred to the prosecutor's office and gave the numbers of orders (they were suggested to him by friends in the KGB) about the tasks of the units he

led. This could establish that his case was practically falsified. The KGB reacted immediately. The deputy head of the personnel department informed h

letter, certified by the KGB and sent to the prosecutor's office with a recommendation to analyze and consider as new materials on the father's case. He was invited to the military prosecutor's office, where he was informed that the case would be reviewed. They also rechecked the case of Abakumov and his group. The new investigation took a year. My father, as he said, got the impression that the investigation was carried out on

someone's unspoken instructions. And then strange things began to happen. Beria's case was withdrawn from the prosecutor's office and transferred to Gorbachev's secretariat. Then some documents disappeared from it. Soon after that, an article appeared in the Moskovskiye Novosti newspaper with gross attacks on the father, in which quotations were made from the indictment in the Beria case and it was alleged that, on the instructions of the father, secret murders of people were organized in safe houses in Moscow and other cities with the help of poisons. Father again, but already "democratic" figures (all of them, by the way, left the building on Staraya Ploschad) were zealously accused as Beria's accomplice, without mentioning his work in intelligence. The newspaper asked readers to send any information related to Sudoplatov, since there are no facts and specific names of his victims in the Beria case. There was no response from readers. In an editorial note to the article, Yegor Yakovlev, the editor of Moskovskiye Novosti, wrote that a law was needed to control the operational work of the intelligence services and, in particular, the toxicological laboratories dealing with poisons, both in the CIA and the KGB.

These remarks were made in response to General Kalugin's claim that a similar lab still exists within the KGB and that the CIA is testing toxic drugs on American citizens.

"I understood," my father said at that time, "that the question of my rehabilitation would drag on indefinitely, since none of those in power wanted the disclosure of the truth that would compromise Khrushchev's liberal policy."

And the reformers tried to use Khrushchev's "thaw" as a model for perestroika. The destruction of such political opponents as Trotsky and the Ukrainian nationalists, by decision of the country's top leaders, was no longer discussed in the press. Gorbachev remained silent, he could not afford to expose

Khrushchev as a henchman of Stalin and the organizer of secret political assassinations. After all, then the historical memory of the 20th Party Congress, at which Khrushchev spoke with the exposure of Stalin's crimes, would have been tarnished. Members of the Central Committee of the party and many delegates to the congress knew about his and their own participation in Stalin's crimes. Therefore, if the father's case had surfaced, the entire party leadership under Khrushchev would have been exposed, using Beria and the people who worked under him as scapegoats. By the way, in his memoirs, N. Khrushchev nevertheless admitted the fact that at that moment Beria seemed to them the most suitable figure to whom everything could be attributed. Which is what was done. As for the Gorbachev leadership and its main ideologist, Yakovlev, they would then bear responsibility for concealing the guilt of their mentors who brought them to power.

Beria and his enemies in the leadership of the country professed one morality. The only difference between Beria and his rivals is only in the amount of blood they shed. However, despite their crimes, Beria, Stalin, Molotov managed to transform a backward agrarian country into a powerful superpower with nuclear missile weapons, to prepare Russia for the conquest of space. By committing the same monstrous crimes, Khrushchev, Bulganin and Malenkov, however, to a much lesser extent contributed to the creation of the powerful potential of the USSR as a great power. Unlike Stalin, they significantly weakened the state as a result of their struggle for power. Gorbachev and his assistants, no less guided by their

own ambitions, led the great power to complete collapse. Mikhail Gorbachev and Alexander Yakovlev behaved like typical party leaders, hiding behind democratic slogans to strengthen their power. As statesmen, they turned out to be insolvent and only harbored the illusion that they could outwit their rivals (Yeltsin, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Polozkov and others) and thereby retain undivided power in their hands. Their achievements in the field of domestic and foreign policy are equal to zero. In 1989, out of personal animosity, Gorbachev removed Erich Honecker from power in East Germany in order to "strengthen socialism", but just as in 1953, this led to upheavals,

only this time the GDR ceased to exist. He and Shevardnadze proved unable to negotiate economic compensation from the West in exchange for the withdrawal of our troops from Eastern Europe and the reduction of strategic weapons.

In 1991, the military prosecutor's office took a fresh approach to the case of the father and Eitingon. The materials proved that they did not fabricate false cases against "enemies of the people." Official accusations that they allegedly were Beria's accomplices in committing treason, planning and carrying out terrorist acts against the government and personal enemies of the Lubyanka Marshal, were refuted by documents.

After the events of August 1991 and the collapse of the USSR, shortly before retiring, the chief military prosecutor dropped their cases and stated: "If I had not rehabilitated you, archival materials would have shown that I am another accomplice in hiding the truth about the secret springs of the struggle for power in the Kremlin in the 1930s and 1950s. On October 18, 1991, he drew a line in the case of his father and Eitingon and signed a decree on their rehabilitation.

Now in the yard, as they say, a new time. A new generation has come to power. And although it grew under the former regime, the current leaders were not complicit in the atrocities of Stalin and Khrushchev, the country's former authoritarian rulers. Khrushchev's name, which was actively used at the beginning of perestroika, has now lost its appeal. Otherwise it can not be. "In the difficult situation after the collapse of the USSR, generated by the lack of political culture," my father writes, "only those

who would prefer that people who know the real circumstances of the tragedy and heroism of the past silently pass away with hatred towards me. They openly seek to appropriate to themselves a monopoly on the interpretation of the events of our past. Although most of them compromised themselves by the fact that in 1960–1990 society was given crudely falsified explanations of the motives and mechanism of Stalinist repressions and major events in our internal and external

years consciously presented

politics."

Yes, it was a lie. People of honor tried to fight it, the dissident public had practically nothing to do with it. She had

their petty interests. Time has eloquently proved this, so there is no point in dwelling on it here. The lies that Khrushchev brought into our lives ultimately affected the moral health of society. It stopped resisting and went with the flow until Gorbachev's time. And then he was "taken", as they say,

"warm".

Since the autumn of 1995, my father did not go out into the street: he was dizzy, his legs could not hold. He walked around the apartment very slowly, with a stick, leaning on the walls. Then the stick was replaced by a chair, which the father moved with both hands in front of him. It was hard for him to sit - his spine hurt. Walking around the apartment went into bed rest. He lay in bed, read newspapers, books, sat down on the bed with outside help, leaning on pillows. On weekends, I shaved my father, washed in the bathroom. He recognized me and thanked me with words for such help. Since the end of the summer, he could no longer read, watched TV, quietly dozed on the bed. When I approached him and began to talk, he seemed to awaken from a dream, shuddered, opened his eyes and listened attentively. But more and more often he did not recognize me, he asked: "Who is this? Who shaves me?" I shaved it two days before I died. He actually did not react in any way to my presence, to my help. I had the feeling that I was shaving an already inanimate person (he had a cold to the

touch head, he did not open his eyes). With his former health, his father would have lived longer if it were not for the illnesses acquired by the tragedy of 53 years in the Leningrad Special Hospital and the Vladimir Central. Father died in the arms of his youngest son (my brother) Anatoly on September 24, 1996 at 6 am. The father's body was transported to the hospital on Pekhotnaya in the morning. Then Anatoly called me at work about what had happened. We,

adult children, having children of our own, have become orphans for the rest of our lives. On September 27, relatives, relatives, comrades in arms, acquaintances and strangers came to Pekhodnaya to say goodbye to their father. There was a niece of Mally. There were scouts Rogatnev, Julius Antonovich Kolesnikov, Barkovsky, as well as the children of Serebryansky, Eitingon, Mally and Voskresenskaya. The first guard of honor was General Shebarshin, veterans. From Infantry, accompanied by traffic police cars, the convoy drove to Mitino non-stop in about twenty

The final farewell took place in the ritual hall. The Hero of the Russian Federation, Colonel Yu. A. Kolesnikov, General - Representative of the Special Forces and Hero of the Soviet Union Nadezhda Viktorovna Troyan spoke. Volleys of military salute sounded. One sleeve was handed to me as a keepsake. The black curtains closed, the path of another Citizen ended - the Soldier of the Soviet Union. On Infantry, in Mitino, there was a video filming of farewell to his father, which was shown on TV that same evening on the Rossiya channel. The memory of his father was honored by the newspapers News of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, Krasnaya Zvezda, Patriot, Novaya Gazeta, Moskovsky Komsomolets, Ogonyok magazine and other

publications. By the fortieth day of memory of the father, the urns with his ashes and the ashes of the mother were buried in the ground of the Donskoy Monastery, a black marble tombstone with the dates of the life of the parents stood above them. His fighting friends and associates are buried in the same cemetery: Melnikov,

Eitingon, Ogoltsov, Abel and others. I would like to quote the full text of the article "The Motherland loved Sudoplatov less than he loved her", dedicated to the memory of his father, from Novaya Gazeta dated September 30, 1996: "Pavel Sudoplatov, a legend of Soviet intelligence, passed away. We knew little, we almost did not know this legend. Before the war, Sudoplatov was an illegal immigrant in Western Europe and personally eliminated the enemies of the Soviet Union. Later organized the assassination of Trotsky. During the war, Sudoplatov and his administration created dozens of partisan detachments, sent more than 2,200 sabotage groups behind Nazi lines. Sudoplatov and his agents got us an atomic bomb. In 1953 he was repressed, received 15 years, served in full.

He risked his life, his subordinates - illegal immigrants, partisans, saboteurs - risked their lives. None of them got rich. People were different back then. Some went to the police and elders. Sudoplatovites blew up trains and Gauleiters. They were behind the front line, there were no detachments behind them, nothing prevented them from betraying or at least dissolving in the chaos of war. But they loved the Motherland and respected the commander.

Intelligence veterans came to the funeral of their commander - illegal immigrants, partisans, saboteurs. Everyone is under 80 and over 80. Very old smart faces, very modest clothes. They are real heroes, these

old people, but poor, because their homeland loves less than they love it. If they had put on orders for the funeral of Sudoplatov, the weight of those present would have increased by a ton. If these old people had been gathered for a consultation in the autumn of 1994, perhaps there would not have been a Chechen war with so many victims. Sudoplatov died at the age of 90. He managed to write a book. The motherland did not

have time to return the order to him. Alexander Minkin. Publications about the work of P. A. Sudoplatov continue to appear in

magazines, newspapers, television.

"A man lives as long as he is remembered," says the proverb. May his memory be long and just. In his last interview, given a month and a half

before his death, to the journalist's remark that he was called "the main terrorist and saboteur of the Soviet Union," he replied: early 1950s, including the period of the Great Patriotic War. However, my work was precisely aimed at countering terror, criminal elements that waged a secret armed struggle against our state and society."

Perestroika and new thinking have changed a lot in the world. The Cold War is over. They say we have no enemies now. But this is no reason to be careless. We need to look at those who make such statements. Why did it happen? Meanwhile, huge nuclear arsenals are preserved in the world, new military bases are being created, and the most effective types of weapons are being developed. Plans to achieve decisive military superiority over the USSR have not been archived, although a country with that name no longer exists. The West, on the one hand, supporting our transformations, at the same time does not want, in particular, to lift restrictions on the supply of the latest equipment and technologies to Russia. Both in the world and here, here and there, extreme situations and military conflicts arise. Under these conditions, intelligence must have the most reliable information about the political processes in the world, so that our country can respond in time and adequately.

One of the most important tasks of Russian intelligence remains tracking the development of weapons and the creation of fundamentally new types of

weapons. The economic reform being carried out in our country, the new nature of foreign economic relations, the course towards integrating the economy into the world economy require strengthening intelligence on economic

issues. Big tasks are facing intelligence in the work to protect Soviet citizens sent abroad from attempts by Western intelligence agencies to attract them to covert cooperation, to involve them in smuggling operations, etc.

And of course, in the field of combating international terrorism and the drug mafia, our intelligence officers still have a lot of work to do. The main thing is that the current generation of intelligence officers, while mastering new methods of work, should never forget those who paved the way for them in the most difficult conditions into the future.

APPS

ON THE "HOOK" AT THE SOVIET COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE

Sergei Mikhailovich Fedoseev was born in 1915 in Moscow. In 1937, he was enrolled as a cadet of the Moscow Interregional School of the GUGB NKVD. With the outbreak of war in July

1941, he headed the counterintelligence service of the NKVD in Moscow and the Moscow region. He directly participated in operations related to the capture of German spies and saboteurs parachuted into the Moscow region and conducting radio games with Nazi intelligence. Since 1944, he was the head of the counterintelligence service of the UNKVD in another "hot spot" - in Leningrad, and in 1946 he was appointed head of the foreign counterintelligence department in the central office of the USSR Ministry of State Security. In 1951, he took up the post of deputy head of the First Main Directorate of the MGB (foreign intelligence). Later he headed one of the leading departments of the Higher School of the KGB, where he worked until his retirement in 1966. CM. Fedoseev is a candidate of economic sciences, the author of a number of textbooks and

books, as well as many articles on the activities of foreign special services. This person is quite well-known among the Chekists, if only because many of the operations in which he led or in which he directly participated became not only a school for several generations of Soviet counterintelligence officers, but also a fascinating story for detective lovers.

One of the episodes of the restless and very difficult work of retired colonel Sergei Mikhailovich Fedoseev is narrated below.

The experience accumulated by Soviet counterintelligence in the first months of the war, says S. M. Fedoseev, was especially successfully used in radio games, which became one of the most effective means of combating Nazi intelligence and misleading the German

command regarding the plans of the Soviet leadership. One such radio game will be discussed below. ... Somehow,

in the early spring of 1942, the Moscow Regional Directorate of the NKVD received a message that a night watchman in one of the villages of the Volokolamsk region noticed how at dawn several paratroopers separated from an airplane flying at low altitude. How much, from which plane, when exactly this happened, he will answer couldn't.

Immediately, a search and fighter group moved to the scene. Nearby highways and country roads were taken under control. Having diligently combed the area, the search engines on the same day detained a junior lieutenant who seemed suspicious. The documents presented to them were not in doubt. However, the presence of a walkie-talkie found in a duffel bag, and a large amount of money, the officer could not really explain. During the investigation, it turned out that the detainee was one of the paratroopers, an agent-radio operator. He testified that there were three who had landed. But since the spies were thrown out at a certain interval, they turned out to be scattered from each other at a considerable distance and they had to spend quite a lot of time on mutual searches. The two managed to meet. After waiting unsuccessfully for two hours for the third paratrooper and realizing that it was dangerous to linger in the drop area, they decided to leave. By the way, as far as I remember, the third agent, despite the measures taken, was never found. Obviously, he decided not to get involved in espionage. As they were advised in the intelligence school, the agents dispersed in different directions. They agreed that the places of their

further meetings would constantly change and for the purpose of secrecy they would not tell each other their addresses.

During interrogation, the radio operator also said that, having been surrounded, he and his comrades ended up in a camp for Soviet prisoners of war, where they were recruited into the Katyn reconnaissance and sabotage school of the Abwehr. In the village of Krasny Bor near Smolensk, they underwent a special three-month training. The program of special classes at the school covered a wide range of subjects: the art of disguise, forged documents, covert means, communications, parachuting. The agents were provided with junior uniforms.

officers of the Red Army, they invented a legend and issued personal documents to support it, in which they were listed as temporarily seconded from military units stationed in the front zone. The group was given the task of settling on the

territory of the Moscow region in places close to the highways going to the west, and unrelentingly around the clock to monitor the progress of military echelons. The Hitlerite command was seriously concerned about the possibility of concentrating and deploying strategic reserves for a new offensive by our troops. The radio operator had to regularly report the results of observations to the intelligence center. It was decided to use this situation to start a radio game with the Abwehr. The operation began

immediately after the counter-offensive of the Red Army near Moscow, as a result of which the Western Front was relatively stabilized. However, it was clear to both sides that the lull would not last long. Under these conditions, the need to penetrate the plans of the enemy acquired paramount importance for us.

The Nazi command, in turn, tried at any cost to find out the plans of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command. The emergence of more and more groups of enemy agents in the rear of the Soviet troops meant that the Germans were persistently looking for answers to questions: where the next offensive of the Red Army would begin, what actions it would take on the Western

Front, what forces its troops had at their disposal. As for the Red Army, the Western Front took on special significance for it. The Supreme High Command and the General Staff were inclined to believe that it was here that the second German main blow would be delivered.

Contrary to the data of our undercover intelligence coming from reliable sources (received as early as the autumn of 1941) that a new blow would follow in the south, in the direction of Stalingrad and the Caucasus, Stalin believed that it was necessary to wait for the second offensive of the German troops on Moscow. It was here that the strategic reserves of the Red Army were pulled up and here its counter-actions were planned. This, unfortunately, turned out to be disastrous for the southeastern flank of

the miscalculation largely explains the rapid advance of the Germans in the Voronezh region and further to

Stalingrad. As expected, the radio operator accepted the offer of cooperation with the state security agencies willingly. On the day and hour agreed with the Abwehr, he went on the air with a message about the safe landing and the circumstances of the loss of

the third agent. A few days later, when the second agent showed up for a meeting with the radio operator to pass on the information he had collected, he was taken under surveillance. Experienced state security officers who followed him quickly identified the settlement where he rented a room and established the address. The radio operator reported to the center that in the next few days he would transmit a message on the first results of monitoring the railway and highways. It's hard for me to remember the names of Nazi intelligence agents after years of prescription. Several dozen of them passed through our counterintelligence service during the war, and such an operational game was not th

This was the beginning of the radio game, called "Boomerang". To control the actions of the agent-radio operator, our employee Nikolai Grachev, who had sufficient experience in radio games, was placed next to him. To strengthen the

confidence of the Abwehr, where, after the disappearance of the third agent, there was probably wariness towards the radio operator and the group as a whole; we have decided to temporarily leave the second agent at large under unremitting surveillance. In addition, this measure was supposed to make the behavior of the participants in the game more natural. At the same time, an additional channel was opened for the Wehrmacht leadership to receive false information misleading them regarding the plans of the command of the Western Front.

That's how it all happened. The agent, with our help, very soon "began to receive" information from people from his entourage (some of them were railroad workers). Needless to say, we were very interested in seeing this information reach the Abwehr and be accepted by them as true. It should be noted that, at the request of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command, the transfer of units and formations, as well as military equipment, was carried out mainly at night under the strictest observance of camouflage measures, which contributed to the transmission of disinformation. I would like to emphasize that transferred to the Germ

during the radio game, the data (their volume was quite extensive) were worked out with the participation of officers of the General Staff.

"Boomerang" was only one of the links in the general system of radio games, which were conducted then by the organs of the Soviet counterintelligence. On a national scale, he coordinated all activities related to the conduct of radio games, the NKVD of the USSR, where this work was carried out by high-class professionals N. M. Endakov, D. P. Tarasov, G. F. Grigorenko. Those of us who were directly related to radio games and were somehow connected with this group of employees, they were sure that the case was in good hands.

Did German intelligence analysts guess that, as a result of double radio games, they often became victims of disinformation? Yes and no: it was not so easy to understand all this, to grasp the essence of the matter. Sometimes they were just guessing (as well as we are in similar situations). Much became clear to them and to us only after the war. Assessing this side of the activities of the Soviet counterintelligence, V. Schellenberg, for example, after the war concluded that for some time she supplied truthful information in order to make the top German leadership a victim of fatal disinformation at a decisive moment. But back to Boomerang. As could be judged by the

reaction of the leaders of the enemy intelligence center to the messages of the agent-radio operator and by the nature of the tasks he received, they trusted him more and more, highly appreciated the courage and resourcefulness that he showed from the first hours of his stay on Soviet territory, expressed satisfaction with the the second information agent. They soon congratulated the radio operator on being awarded the Iron Cross for "faithful service to the Fuhrer." The services of the second agent were not forgotten, to whom the leadership of the Abwehr declared gratitude for the beginning. Time passed. The fictitious documents with which the

Abwehr supplied its agents were expiring. According to all technical parameters, power for the radio was about to run out. Somehow, during the next communication session, the radio operator reminded his bosses about this. The answer immediately followed: "Be ready to receive the courier. He will visit you at a convenient time for him and deliver everything you need ... "

Our radio game at that time unexpectedly attracted the attention of the Supreme Commander. Somehow, the then head of the Department of Special Departments of the People's Commissariat of Defense, later Minister of State Security V. S. Abakumov, found out about it, and he became interested in our radio game. Frankly speaking, we were happy with this circumstance. Boomerang turned out to be a complex and risky business in many respects. One Sunday morning, Abakumov called me and asked me to come in. In detail, down to the smallest detail, he asked about the radio game. He was interested in everything: how it arose, whether it is quite possible to trust the radio operator, whether surveillance of the second agent is reliably provided, what is the reaction of the Abwehr to the transmitted information, what prospects do we see. In conclusion, he said: "Prepare me a certificate and reflect in it the main points of the case. Be sure to give a brief rationale for how the game will evolve as we envision it. For reference, prepare a draft of the next message from the radio operator to the radio center.

The draft ciphergram prepared by us contained another portion of misinformation. In addition, the radio operator notified the center of the safe arrival of the courier. This was done just in case he really came in these days. Literally the next day,

Abakumov called again. I reported to him: "Two hours ago, a courier arrived and delivered everything needed. Resting in the radio operator's room. He intends to return back early in the morning. A capture team is on the spot." "Read it," Abakumov

tells me, returning the certificate and the draft message to the intelligence center. I see that in some places the help text is underlined with a blue pencil. In the final part, where our considerations were stated, a slight correction was made. The same blue pencil went over the text of the ciphertext. Abakumov explained: The

Supreme Commander believes that the immediate capture of the courier is an unjustified risk, and there may be counter-surveillance behind him. As a result of the failure of the game, we will deprive ourselves of the ability to transmit very important disinformation at the moment. In addition, we will miss a favorable opportunity to track down where and how German intelligence agents overcome the front line, returning from a mission, by what strongholds in

uses the front line, and the fact that they are there is beyond doubt. "We will arrest

the courier," Abakumov concluded the conversation, "but not where we planned, but at the very last point of his route through the front line."

I have already given the necessary

orders to the military counterintelligence officers to organize reliable control over the behavior of the courier during his stay in the front zone and readiness to detain him at the last moment.

Some time later, due to the changed situation at the front, the radio operator who remained beyond suspicion was instructed to move further west, and the Boomerang radio game passed from our hands to the military counterintelligence of the army in the field ...

THE KURDS FIGHT FOR THEIR FREEDOM

Major General Vadim Nikolaevich Udilov served in the state security agencies for almost forty years. He started as an ordinary employee of the Ministry of State Security of the Uzbek SSR. He completed his service as deputy head of the KGB department of the USSR in the area of counterintelligence. Behind V.N. Udilov are dozens of successfully completed cases of ingenious operations, which the general public knew about only from short TASS reports or from official notes of the Foreign

Ministry. In his memoirs, Vadim Nikolaevich reveals the secret of some of these cases.

Taking into account the experience I had accumulated, as well as the surviving front-line enthusiasm and energy, the leadership of the MGB decided to appoint me head of the operational service group for the Iraqi Kurds interned in the USSR under the command of Molla Mustafa Barzani.

In 1930-1940, the name of the leader of the large Kurdish tribe Barzani was widely known in the Near and Middle East. The politicians of the imperialist states also knew about this tribe. The British, who at that time occupied the prevailing positions in the politics of the peoples of the Near and Middle East, warily followed every step of the Barzani family, believing, not without reason, that in their movement for the unification of all Kurdish tribes into a single state, they would be able to damage their imperial interests. Therefore, they not only watched, but also surreptitiously opposed the Kurds in every possible way. But outwardly, they flirted with Barzani in every possible way, approving and praising his political and practical steps when it was to their advantage.

The politicians of the Nazi Reich and its intelligence did not doze off, inciting the Kurds, Sarts, Farcs, Arabs and other small nationalities that inhabited the territories of Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, various Arab emirates to revolt against the English yoke and so on. And in some cases they were successful!

In 1943, when the stay of British troops in Iraq ended, the royal government of Iraq was not inclined to extend the stay of British troops on its territory, which would significantly weaken the position of the British in this region. Moreover, this would greatly complicate the position of their occupying troops, who were together with the Red Army in Iran. At that time, the head of the tribe, Sheikh Ahmad

Barzani, and his brother, Molla Mustafa Barzani, were in exile in Sulaymaniyah for trying to raise an uprising of Kurdish tribes in 1932 and achieve the creation of a new state - Kurdistan. This uprising was brutally suppressed, and representatives of the Intelligence Service sent its leaders into honorable exile. They understood that the leaders of the tribe could still be useful to them. This is what happened in 1943. British intelligence officer Johnson urgently flew to Sulaymaniyah with a tempting offer for Barzani. Describing the situation in the Middle East, Johnson, on behalf of the British government circles, said that right now the situation is ripe in which the Kurds can raise an uprising with their help to unite into a single state.

- We will transfer you to Iran, to the territory occupied by Soviet troops. There you will knock together a small consolation, we will give weapons for him. Then you will move to Iraq, to the lands of the Barzan region, which are completely inhabited by Kurds. They will definitely join your squad. We do not rule out that you will be supported by other Kurdish tribes, such as Shamzini, Shervani. And this will already mean that you will achieve your goal, which you have been hatching for decades!

And the Kurdish uprising began. Under the banner of Barzani, not only poor and disadvantaged people began to flock, but also literate and wealthy people who served under the Iraqi king Faisal, including in the Iraqi General Staff. The British, as promised, allocated three thousand rifles for the rebels. Almost indiscriminately, Kurds began to cross into the Barzani detachment with weapons in their hands, of which there were many in various police stations and security formations. Their military-police skills, based on discipline and unconditional execution of orders, cemented the military order in the Kurdish detachments and strengthened their maneuverability. So

the uprising from a purely local phenomenon somehow quickly grew into a state, international scale. The Iraqi

royal government was no longer able to suppress the growing rebellion and was forced to bow to the British. One of the conditions of the British was the extension of the protectorate - the stay of their troops in Iraq and a number of political and economic concessions related to the use of seaports, roads, provision and supply of troops, etc. The uprising with the help of British aviation, artillery and tanks was suppressed. Molla Mustafa, on the other hand, was told that the equipment had been purchased by Iraq earlier and the British, as best they could, held back the royal troops, but, unfortunately, so far unsuccessfully. It is not known how, but the British managed to convince Molla Mustafa of their innocence and even loyalty to him. Around the same time, in the part of the territory of Iran occupied by the Red Army, under the influence of national and democratic forces, a new state autonomy began to be created, which called itself the Republic of Iranian Azerbaijan and Kurdistan. It was headed by Kazi Magomed from the Azerbaijani community and Peshevari from the Kurdish community. The British immediately recommended that Barzani,

allegedly in order to save parts of the rebel movement, go with them to Iran and offer their services to Kazi Magomed and Peshevari. In this case, they killed two birds with one stone. By withdrawing the rebels from Iraq, they strengthened their relationship with King Faisal. At the same time, there was a strengthening of the secret intelligence service's agent positions in the Republic of Iranian Azerbaijan and Kurdistan, which is being created on the territory of Iran. Molla Mustafa Barzani, with armed detachments of

rebels, joined the new autonomy. Since the fame of the Barzan rebels fighting for freedom and independence spread widely throughout many countries of the Near and Middle East, they were received with warmth and cordiality. Detachments of the Barzans served as the backbone for the army of the new republic. Rebel commanders received positions and officer ranks up to and including colonels in it. Molla Mustafa Barzani himself was placed in command of the army and was promoted to the rank of general. But the republic did not last long, only a few years, and after the Second World War it collapsed. Kazi

Magomed and Peshevari, allegedly for negotiations, were summoned by the Shahinshah to Tehran and executed there.

The rapid collapse of the state superstructure also affected the army led by Barzani. In addition to the army, their families gradually arrived in Iran from Iraq to its soldiers, and everyone had to go somewhere. At the council of the command and the sheikhs, a decision was made: everyone should return to their homeland, to the Barzan region of Iraq. An army with numerous relatives, a bulky convoy moved from Iran to Iraq. Behind them, literally on their heels, were Iranian military units, and on the border they were met by Iraqi troops deployed for military operations ... And Molla Mustafa makes the only right decision. Finding himself, as it were,

in the corridor between the Iranian and Iraqi troops, having selected only brave and determined fighters into his detachment, he dashes along the corridor to the right and breaks into Turkish territory. Having made a detour during this night march, it again enters the territory of Iran, but already in the rear of the Iranian troops and, destroying the rear bases, hastily rushes north, to the border of the Soviet Union. Soviet border guards heard bombing attacks on Iranian territory for a day, then they saw how armed groups of people began to accumulate on the other side

of the Arak border river. A man crossed the river, who, in tolerable Russian,

language said:

"I have come on behalf of General Barzani. My name is David Yuhan Dikhno Lovko. Molla Mustafa Barzani's detachment escapes from the persecution of superior Iranian forces. He asks for shelter to avoid complete physical destruction.

The answer from Moscow was delayed for almost a day. Bombs were heard more and more clearly. Barzani appeared on the shore, and at his short command, the Kurds immediately began a massive crossing to the Soviet coast. Thus, a detachment

of Iraqi Kurds by Molla Mustafa Barzani was interned in the USSR. Initially, the detachment, as an independent combat unit, was deployed in Azerbaijan. The Kurds were extremely wary. The orders of the administration of the Soviet government were not carried out until

received instructions or approval from Molla Mustafa or his associates. It turned out to be some kind of foreign body. On the other hand, among the local population and military personnel of eastern nationality, an unhealthy, as they considered then, interest in Islam, the rituals performed by the Kurds, and the Muslim sermons of their sheikhs appeared. All this taken together influenced the adoption by someone at the top of a strong-willed decision to disband the detachment. Under the pretext of relocating the detachment to Uzbekistan, Kurds were sent in batches on the road. In the new place, the Kurds were divided into even smaller groups, down to single individuals, who were scattered throughout all regions of Uzbekistan as special settlers ... Molla Mustafa was exiled to the Muynak region of Karakalpakstan and, under the vigilant control of the commandant's office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was attached as a weigher in one of cotton farms...

At the very beginning of the 50s, when anti-Shah unrest began in Iran, which was then headed by Prime Minister Mossadegh, we remembered the detachment of Molla Mustafa and, as we were told then, at the direction of Stalin himself, they again began to be assembled into a detachment, a place of deployment who was identified on the territory of the garden-state farm No. 9 of the Yangi-Yulsky district of the Tashkent region. Molla Mustafa was allocated as a residence a country mansion of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR in the village of Kibray, 15 kilometers from Tashkent. A government subsidy in the amount of 4 million rubles was determined for the maintenance of the detachment. To this it must be added that among the Kurds there was a rule to deduct 50 rubles from the salary of each Kurd to the personal treasury of Molla Mustafa.

Now it was important to find people who would inform security agencies about the plans of Molla Mustafa.

There were enough of these people. Among our assistants were a staff worker, who often provided protection for Molla Mustafa when meeting with British intelligence officers, and the battalion commander of his detachment, and company commanders - direct witnesses of many events of interest to us. It was very difficult to hold meetings in them. At times, it was necessary to crawl around gardens like a plastun to turn out, and the agent through the open window quietly told the operative worker about the secret measures planned in the detachment.

Neglect of conspiracy sometimes turned into sad results. Our operative, who acted under the "roof" of the state farm administration, quite often and not always secretly began to meet with a person of interest to us from among the Kurds. Molla Mustafa was reported to Molla Mustafa about the meetings of this Kurd with the administrator of the state farm. On his instructions, the Kurd was stripped naked, tied to an iron bed and tortured, wanting to get evidence, about which he spoke with the Russian representative. The bullying was stopped, and the victim, at his request, was sent from the detachment to the place of the former special settlement. Three weeks later this Kurd was found dead. His throat was cut from ear to ear. So the sheikhs dealt with the recalcitrant as an edification to others ...

The bulk of the Kurds are fearless fighters, ready, on the orders of their leader Barzani, to throw themselves into fire and into water. At the same time, they are very good-natured and very caring people - we have repeatedly seen this in their attitude towards neighbors, women. The top - the leaders of the detachment - consisted of wealthy sheikhs, bais, whose goal in the political and armed struggle was not only to obtain autonomy, but also to solve their purely mercantile tasks. Colonel Asad Khushavi, the former deputy of Molla Mustafa, characteristically spoke about himself and his entourage on this score: "If the oil of Abadan and Kerkuk falls into our hands, then this will be enough for all of us for a long time." Thus, ordinary Kurds

left me warm memories, but their leaders did not inspire confidence. Subsequent history confirmed our conclusions. After the overthrow of the king and the revolution in Iraq, the Kurds returned to their lands and began armed struggle again. Their persecution and oppression began again. Molla Mustafa Barzani died in exile, it seems in the United States, with the American "hawks" who warmed him up.

UNKNOWN SEROV

Ivan Alexandrovich Serov was born on August 12 (25), 1905 in the village of Afimskaya in the Sokolsky district of the present Vologda region. In 1923 he graduated from high school and was elected a member of the volost executive committee. In 1925, the Vologda Provincial Committee of the RCP(b) sent him to study at the Leningrad Military School, which Serov graduated in 1928. During his studies in 1926, he was accepted as a member of the RCP (b). After graduating from college, Serov served in the artillery of the Red Army as a platoon commander, battery commander, and chief of staff of the regiment. In 1935

he entered the Military Academy. Frunze, which he graduated in February 1939. Immediately after graduating from the academy, Serov's fate takes a sharp turn. He was sent to work in the NKVD, which at that time experienced an acute shortage of personnel. On February 9, Serov was appointed deputy head of the Main Directorate of the Worker-Peasant Militia (GURKM) of the NKVD of the USSR. At the new place of work, Serov's career is developing rapidly. On February 15, he was awarded the rank of major of state security. On February 18, he became the head of the

GURKM of the NKVD of the USSR, on April 30 he received the rank of senior major of state security. On July 29, 1939, Serov was transferred to work in the state security, where he was appointed head of the 2nd (secret political) department of the Main Directorate of State Security (GUGB) and at the same time deputy head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. On September 2 of the same year, he was appointed People's Commissar

of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, on September 4, he was awarded the title of Commissar of State Security of the 3rd rank. Work in Ukraine brought Serov closer to N. S. Khrushchev, who was then the first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP(b)U. This friendship later, when almost all the

former heads of the state security agencies were repressed by Khrushchev, allowed Serov not only to survive, but also to become the chairma

year as the first deputy people's commissar - Vsevolod Nikolaevich Merkulov. When, on July 20, 1941, the People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs and State Security were merged back into the NKVD of the USSR, Serov became deputy people's commissar of the NKVD. He retained this position even after the second division of the people's

commissariat into the NKVD and the NKGB in April 1943. In 1941, during the evacuation of part of the NKVD apparatus to Kuibyshev and Sverdlovsk Serov, we remained in Moscow. At the most acute moment of the threat to Moscow, on October 13, 1941, he was appointed head of the NKVD security of the Moscow zone. His tasks included "restoring strict order in the rear areas." On October 8, 1941, by GKO resolution No. 740ss, a "five for holding special events for enterprises in Moscow and the Moscow region" was created, consisting of Serov (head), Zhuravlev, Popov, Chernousov and K

TOTALLY SECRET TO

COMRADE STALIN JV I

apologize, Comrade STALIN, that I have to disturb you once again, but now the situation around me is such that I decided to write to you. Since I sent you,

Comrade STALIN, an explanatory note regarding the false testimony of BEZHANOV, ABAKUMOV has arrested up to 10 people from among the employees who worked with me, including two adjutants. Employees of the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR know about these arrests, "testimonies" and openly say that ABAKUMOV is

getting close to me. I am still working, not paying attention to what is happening, but I consider it necessary to report this to you, Comrade STALIN, because I am sure that ABAKUMOV is reporting a lie.

With this note, I want to tell you in more detail what ABAKUMOV is. As far as I know, statements

were made in the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks that ABAKUMOV, for the sake of his career, was ready to destroy anyone who stood in his way. This truth is known to very many honest people. There is no doubt that ABAKUMOV will try to settle personal scores not only with me, but also with the rest of his enemies -

this is from tt. FEDOTOV, KRUGLOV, MESHNIK, RAPAV, MILSHTAIN and others. ABAKUMOV told me in

1943 that he would shoot MESHNIK someday anyway. Well, now the position of the Minister has every opportunity to find another way of revenge. MESHNIK knows this and is careful. Abakumov and other honest comrades are also afraid. Comrade STALIN, I have no doubt that you will not allow Abakumov to work with such

methods for a long time. I will give a few facts known to me as a result of communication with ABAKUMOV over a number

of years. Now, in order to denigrate me, ABAKUMOV is trying with all his might to drag me to Zhukov. I am not afraid of these efforts, because besides ABAKUMOV there is a Central Committee that can objectively sort things out. However, ABAKUMOV is silent about himself, as he praised ZHUKOV and fawned over him like a boy. I will cite the facts, Comrade STALIN. When the Germans approached Leningrad and a difficult situation arose there, it was none other than the all-knowing ABAKUMOV who

spread rumors that "Zhdanov was confused in Leningrad, he was afraid to stay there, that Voroshilov was unable to organize defense, but Zhukov arrived and turned the whole thing around, now Leningrad will not be surrendered.

Now ABAKUMOV will undoubtedly retract his words, but I will be able to remind him. Second

fact. In Germany, ULBRICHT from the Central Committee of the Communist Party addressed me and told me that in three districts of Berlin, the British and Americans appointed district judges from Germans who identify and arrest functionaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, therefore it is impossible to organize party work there. At the end of the conversation, he asked the Central Committee for help in this matter. I instructed secretly to put three judges in the camp. When the British and Americans found out about the disappearance of three judges in their sectors of Berlin, they made a statement at the Control Council asking them to investigate who had arrested the judges. ZHUKOV phoned me and bluntly demanded their release. I did not consider it necessary to release them and told him that we did not arrest them. He was indignant and told everyone that SEROV was not working properly. Then the Inter-Allied Commission investigated, did not co

arrested by us, and that was the end of the matter. The Central Committee of the Communist Party

expanded its work in these areas. ABAKUMOV, having learned that ZHUKOV scolds me, decided to curry favor with him. To this end, he instructed his faithful friend, the swindler ZELENIN, who at that time was the head of the Smersh Department (now under investigation), to confirm that the judges were arrested by me. Zelenin found out about the arrest of the judges and reported to Abakumov.

When the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was held, ABAKUMOV, sitting next to ZHUKOV (there are photographs in the newspapers), blabbed to him about the arrest of the judges by me. At the end of the meeting, ABAKUMOV approached me and offered to go together to the Ministry. On the way, ABAKUMOV began to tell me that he had established for sure that the German judges had been arrested by me, and knew where they were being held. I confirmed this, because I did not consider it necessary to hide it before the Chekist. Then ABAKUMOV asked me why I hid this from Zhukov, I replied that not everything needs to be told to Zhukov. ABAKUMOV tried to give me a lecture that "Zhukov needs to be told everything", that "Zhukov is the first deputy of the Supreme Commander", etc. I interrupted him with a question why he curries favors ZHUKOV so zealously. To this, ABAKUMOV told me that he had told ZHUKOV about the arrest of the judges and that I would be in trouble. For this I called Abakumov a fool, and we parted ways. And now it is permissible to ask ABAKUMOV what caused such a desire to curry favor with Zhukov.

It is unpleasant for me, Comrade STALIN, to recall the numerous facts of Abakumov's self-supply during the war at the expense of trophies, but I consider it necessary to report on

some of them. Probably, ABAKUMOV did not forget when during the Patriotic War a trainload of more than 20 wagons with trophy property arrived in Moscow, including ABAKUMOV's zealous sycophants from Smersh sent him a full wagon loaded with property, with the inscription: "ABAKUMOV".

Probably, ABAKUMOV has already forgotten when the blood of the soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army, who liberated Sevastopol, was still shed in the Crimea, and his adjutant KUZNETSOV (now "protecting" ABAKUMOV) flew to the head of the Counterintelligence Department

"Smersh" and loaded a full plane of captured property. Frontal aviation command did not refuel Abakumov's plane with gasoline on the way back, because there was not enough fuel for combat aircraft fighting the Germans. Then Abakumov's adjutant did not lose his head, refueled by fraud and flew away. The commander of the aviation corps complained to me about this and showed the receipt from adjutant ABAKUMOV. These are the vile things ABAKUMOV did during the war, spending the engine resources of the SI-47 aircraft and fuel. These outrages are still covered by the phrase: "The plane flew for the arrested." Now ABAKUMOV does not allow his planes arriving from abroad to be checked at Checkpoints in Moscow, exposing MGB soldiers, despite the Government's decree on the inspection of all planes without exception.

Let ABAKUMOV tell the Central Committee about his cowardly behavior during the difficult time of the war, when the Germans were near Moscow. He walked around like a wet chicken, groaned and sighed what would happen to him, but did not deal with business. His cowardice was perceived by the subordinates of the apparatus. ABAKUMOV sent his sycophant IVANOV, who was in charge of economic matters, to take measurements from our feet for sewing wading boots in order to escape from Moscow. ABAKUMOV sewed such boots for many generals and himself. After all, the generals who remained in

Moscow at that time saw the behavior of ABAKUMOV. Let ABAKUMOV refuse, as he walked around the city in the difficult days of the war,

chose girls of easy virtue and took them to the Moscow Hotel. And now he has forgotten this and put Lieutenant Colonel TUZHLOV in prison, who in the first days of the war was the head of the border outpost, fought the Germans to the last bullet for seven hours, was

wounded and received the Order of the Red Banner. Of course, now ABAKUMOV probably "forgot" about the conversation that we had with him in October 1941 about the situation near Moscow and what he gave then. ABAKUMOV secretly told me that "troops have arrived from Siberia, it seems that things near Moscow should go better." To this I answered him: "Comrade STALIN near Moscow turned the tide of the war, the people will carry him in their arms for the salvation of Moscow." And at the same time, he told me personally heard from you, Comrade STALIN, the v

reported that Hitler's order had been intercepted from him, in which he indicated that on November 7 he would hold a parade of troops on Red Square. When you calmly and confidently

said to this: "That Hitler is a fool! He can't even imagine how he will run without looking back from Russia." I told these words of yours to Abakumov, he does not dare to refuse, if there is even a drop of conscience left. These words of yours

told many. After the

defeat of the Germans near Stalingrad, ABAKUMOV began to tell me that "there were well organized operations to defeat German marshals ROKOSSOVSKY, VORONOV and others. I told him directly that it was not the marshals who organized the defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad, but Comrade Stalin, and added: "If it weren't for Comrade STALIN, we would have died with your marshals. The entire Russian people is indebted to Comrade STALIN." ABAKUMOV could not find anything to say to this but "yes." Yes, it is understandable, because ABAKUMOV is not capable of a political assessment of events.

During the war, I had to meet Abakumov more often in my work and less often in everyday life. I have watched and studied it. I had a certain opinion about him, which was fully confirmed by recent events.

In order to create fame for himself, he goes to any meanness, even to the detriment of the cause. Now,

under the leadership of ABAKUMOV, unbearable conditions have been created for the joint work of the bodies of the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Both in the center and on the periphery, employees of the MGB are trying as much as possible to compromise the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. After all, ABAKUMOV speaks at official meetings and contemptuously declares that "now we have cleared ourselves of this militia. The Ministry of Internal Affairs no longer dangles underfoot "and etc.

Indeed, between the bodies of the MGB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there are no official relations necessary for the good of the cause. There has never been such a hostile period in the history of organs. The party organizations of the MGB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs did not want to honor the memory of LENIN with a joint meeting, but held them separately, and at the same time the party organization of the MGB did not find it necessary to invite at least the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the mourning meeting. After all, ABAKUMOV brought such terror into

The Ministry that security officers who served together for 20-25 years, and now working alone in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. while others in the MGB are afraid to greet each other, let alone talk. If any of the employees of the MGB needs to come to me on business, then you need to take special permission from ABAKUMOV. This was officially reported to me by the head of the MGB department, GRIBOV, and others. Indeed, in the MGB one can only

praise the leadership, talk about achievements in work and scold the previous methods of work. In the internal troops transferred from the

Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Ministry of State Security, officers are forbidden to recall the operations carried out during the war (for the resettlement of Germans, Karachais, Chechen-Ingush, Kalmyks, etc.). One can only criticize these operations.

But the autumn operation of the MGB against Ukrainian nationalists was known to the nationalists ten days before the start, and many of them disappeared. It's a fact. And ABAKUMOV presented hundreds of employees for awards for the operation.

Not so long ago, ABAKUMOV called one of the heads of the Department and scolded him for not speaking sharply at a party meeting against the old methods of work of the MGB. Everywhere, Smersh employees, inexperienced in the work of the territorial bodies of the MGB, were appointed to leadership positions. MGB employees are confused by layoffs and investigations. Everyone knows that ABAKUMOV did not check the work of a single

Smersh organ and is afraid to do this, because he will find a lot of outrages there. The employees of the MGB who come from the periphery say that many regional

departments of the MGB did not have a single arrest there during the year. The question is, what do three or four employees of the RO MGB do during the year? But you know, Comrade STALIN, how many arrived in

country of repatriates, and among them Anglo-American spies.

After all, ABAKUMOV deceived the Central Committee and installed the SUDOPLATOV Department into the staff of the MGB, which has been doing nothing for a year and a half in anticipation of work.

In the Personnel Department of the MGB, dozens of generals and colonels go unemployed for a year and receive a salary of five to six thousand. The secret is that these generals are at work

disgraced, but at the same time necessary for Abakumov, so the moment is waiting for where they can then be "pushed forward".

For the sake of personal prestige, ABAKUMOV is ready to engage in anti-state affairs. I will tell you, Comrade STALIN, the story of the transfer of traffic controllers by the Moscow police to the MGB. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR began to receive statements from the working people of the capital and from visiting citizens that the policemen on the main streets of Moscow were rude and did not want to talk to the population. At the same time, they indicated the numbers of the posts where these policemen were standing. When we started checking, it turned out that in all cases they were MGB guards, who were in police uniform. We were forced to write to Abakumov about this. Instead of taking action, ABAKUMOV asked me to come in, and together with VLASIK they began to insult me and comrade. KRUGLOV, declaring at the same time that if they want, they will take all the traffic controllers to their place. Indeed, two days later, an order was received to transfer the traffic

controllers to the MGB. Now the employees of the Ministry of State Security themselves say that they do not need traffic controllers, and in practice it turns out to be ridiculous. There are now four people at the double post. MGB officers stand 100 meters apart along Gorky Street. Why, one wonders, doubly spend public funds. But this is being done, Comrade STALIN, under the guise of strengthening the security of members of the Government. ABAKUMOV feels that sooner or later all his affairs will be revealed, which is why he is now trying to remove those who

know about these and other facts. Comrade Stalin! I ask you to instruct me to check the facts given in this note, and all of them will be confirmed. I am sure that a lot of other

facts will come to light in the course of the inspection that will negatively affect the work of the Ministry of State Security.

At the same time, I beg you, dear comrade STALIN, instruct the commission of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to deal with the case that ABAKUMOV created against me in order to bring personal abacus.

I. SEROV

February 8, 1948

(Military archives of Russia. 1993. Issue 1. P. 208–213)

On August 21, 1953, Sudoplatov was arrested as "the closest accomplice of Beria." On September 12, 1958, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison in the Vladimir Central. Released in 1968, after serving a term "from bell to bell". A quarter of a century later, he was rehabilitated. Below are published materials and evidence of how the case against him was fabricated.

Secret
SENTENCE

IN THE NAME OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC

The military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR "... considered the case on charges: Pavel Anatolyevich SUDOPLATOV of a crime under Art. Art. 17-58-1 "b" of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

The preliminary and judicial investigation established that Sudoplatov, being for a long time in a leading position in the central apparatus of the state security agencies, actively contributed to the traitor to the Motherland Beria and his closest accomplices in their enemy activities. In 1941, in the first days after the treacherous attack of Nazi

Germany on the Soviet Union, secretly from the Soviet government, he made an attempt to establish contact with Hitler. With this treacherous goal, Beria, through the Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR Stamenov, tried to start negotiations with Hitler, offering to cede Belarus, Ukraine, the Baltic States, the Karelian Isthmus, Bessarabia and Bukovina to Nazi Germany.

Secret negotiations on territorial concessions and the enslavement of the Soviet people on behalf of Beria were conducted personally by the defendant

Sudoplatov. For a long time, Sudoplatov hid the fulfillment of Beria's treacherous order from the Soviet government, and only in August 1953, after his call, did he tell about it. Prior to the start of the

Great Patriotic War, Sudoplatov, on behalf of Beria, created and headed the so-called special (special) group of workers who were especially trusted by Beria. The task of the special group was to carry out absolutely

Beria's secret assignments, in particular, to secretly kidnap citizens who were objectionable to him and destroy them without trial or investigation.

It has been established that Beria and his accomplices committed serious crimes against humanity, testing deadly, painful poisons on living people. A special laboratory, set up to conduct experiments to test the effect of poison on a living person, worked under the supervision of Sudoplatov and his deputy Eitingon from 1942 to 1946, who demanded poisons only tested on people from laboratory workers.

The military collegium sentenced: Pavel Anatolyevich SUDOPLATOV to be imprisoned for fifteen (15) years, followed by the loss of political rights for three years and with the confiscation of one checker and

one hunting knife.

Sudoplatov P. A. to deprive government awards, medals "For the Defense of Moscow", "In Memory of 800 Years of Moscow", "For the Defense of the Caucasus", "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945." and "30 years of the Soviet Army and Navy".

Initiate a petition before the Council of Ministers of the USSR for deprivation Sudoplatov P. A. of the military rank of "lieutenant general".

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR raises the question of depriving him of government awards, orders and medals. The term of punishment for P. A. Sudoplatov shall be calculated from August 21, 1953

of the year.

The court costs of the case shall be borne by the convicted person.

The verdict is final, on appeal

is not subject to...

[September 12, 1958]

STATEMENT TO THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE UNION

OF THE SSR In August 1953, my husband Pavel Anatolyevich Sudoplatov was arrested.

Sudoplatov has been in prison for almost 12 years. He is now 58 years old. He is seriously ill with angina pectoris, completely blind in one eye, and the disease has spread to the other eye, he is sick with periodontal disease, and he has developed tumors that require skilled surgical intervention.

The grave state of my husband's health prompts me to turn to you with a request for pardon. I have known

Sudoplatov for more than 30 years as a communist and Chekist, selflessly devoted to the Motherland and the Party. In the most acute areas of the fight against counter-revolution, he many times risked his life, performing special tasks of the Party and the government of emergency national importance abroad, being in an illegal position. For almost 10 years, I worked together with Sudoplatov before the war in the same department and, on duty, I personally knew about the cases he had carried out, during which he showed high patriotism, courage and steadfastness. During the Great Patriotic

War, Sudoplatov led the organization and work of reconnaissance and sabotage groups in the rear of the Nazi invaders.

The groups created by Sudoplatov included the famous Heroes of the Soviet Union Dmitry Medvedev, Nikolai Kuznetsov and many others whom he personally trained to work behind enemy lines. Throughout the war, Sudoplatov worked tirelessly to defeat fascism. Working exclusively

in the field of our intelligence abroad and behind enemy lines, Sudoplatov never had anything to do with the repressions against Soviet people during the years of the personality cult. Our sons have grown up over the past 12 years. When my husband was arrested, they were 10 and 13 years old. Despite the terrible grief that befell the family, they grew up as communists. The eldest son Andrey is an excellent student of the Soviet Army, accepted as a member of the CPSU by the army party organization. The youngest son Anatoly graduated from the Institute of Foreign Languages, deputy secretary of the Komsomol Committee of this institute, accepted

as a candidate for the CPSU. Both sons are leaving for a great life, and their father is already old and so seriously ill that he cannot bear the years of imprisonment in prison. This is a grave tragedy for our entire family of course.

Therefore, I appeal to you again with an urgent request for pardon for my husband and father of my children.

S. SUDOPLATOV, member of the CPSU since 1939

[1965] March 20 [19]65

Gr. SUDOPLATOV S. S. We
inform you that your petition for pardon P. A. SUDOPLATOV has been
considered and rejected. Deputy Head of the
Department **V. Volkov**.

Confidential

INFORMATION on the petition for clemency Sudoplatov

PA USSR Prosecutor General comrade. Rudenko R.A. and Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR Comrade. Gorkin A.F. entered the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with the idea of pardoning Sudoplatov and releasing him from further serving his sentence, given that he is 59 years old, seriously ill and has been in prison for 13 years. The supervisory commission and the prison administration do not express

their opinion on the possibility of applying a pardon to Sudoplatov, given the exceptional nature of this case.

The submission on the application of pardon to Sudoplatov was preliminary considered at the Meeting with the Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and a proposal was submitted for consideration by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to release Sudoplatov from further serving the sentence. Subsequently, some members of the Presidium of the

Supreme Soviet of the USSR made a proposal to reject the petition for clemency of Sudoplatov.

Deputy Head of the Legal Department **V. Volkov** [1966]

* * *

DECISION OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE USSR On the rejection
of the

proposal to pardon PA Sudoplatov Reject the proposal to pardon Pavel Anatolyevich

SUDOPLATOV, born. 1907, convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the
USSR on September 12, 1958 to 15 years in prison

conclusions.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR **N. Podgorny**

Secretary of the

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR **M. Georgadze**

FERMI AND PONTECORVO WERE NOT SPIES...

All the Italian media, reported the Izvestia newspaper (M. Ilyinsky), disseminated information received from the US FBI, Italian physicists Enrico Fermi and Bruno Pontecorvo, suspected for many years of spying for the USSR, were never agents of Moscow. "Did the Soviet Union create the atomic bomb on its own, or was it helped in this by some Western scientists who, in 1945, gave Moscow secret documents with secrets about the new weapon?" This question has been exaggerated by the Western mass media for more than half a century, but some "points" have not been finally placed.

In 1994, the Roman newspaper Repubblica writes, the book "Special Tasks" by Pavel Sudoplatov, a "responsible officer of Stalin's intelligence", Pavel Sudoplatov, was published in the West, in which Italian nuclear scientists Enrico Fermi and Bruno Pontecorvo were named among the spies who worked for Moscow. Such insinuations were born not in the 90s, but many decades ago. With regard to Enrico Fermi, all slanders were discarded rather quickly, and his complete non-involvement in the Soviet special services was proved. Bruno Pontecorvo had a much harder time. In 1920, the scientist left Italy and through "third countries" reached the USSR, where he lived for almost forty years (he worked in Dubna). He returned to Italy in 1990, settled in his old apartment in Rome, about two hundred meters from the Vatican wall. Who was he, Professor Pontecorvo?

"I emigrated to the USSR both as a scientist and as a "comrade," says B. Pontecorvo about himself, "for ideological reasons. Completely voluntary. I knew that in the Soviet Union there were all the opportunities for the work of a nuclear researcher, I felt the full intensity of the Cold War, and as a specialist I took the side of the USSR. It was my choice, which I had every right to and which I have never regretted and do not regret. Russia has become my second homeland, I have found

pure and sincere friends, comrades in work, creativity, research in the field of application of my knowledge. Of course, in the USSR they guarded me, but it was formal. What kind of espionage could we talk about if I lived in the Soviet Union, gave it all my knowledge, was on a par with other leading scientists in the USSR? What is elementary simple for a scientist, busy with his work, is incomprehensible to many, thirsting for incredible revelations. I have nothing to justify. I have always lived honestly and openly. That's all my "espionage". In general, I take slander calmly and with humor. My job is to penetrate the secrets of the atom... Still, it spins. Earth?

Undoubtedly. But I'm talking about Russia."

WERE WESTERN NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS AGENTS OF SOVIET INTELLIGENCE?

Today there are two diametrically opposed points of view on the problem of Soviet atomic espionage. Supporters of the first believe that Western and US scientists involved in the creation of the American atomic bomb can be accused of spying for the Soviet Union. Supporters of the second point of view argue that such statements are lies and slander. But at the same time, either because of ignorance, or for some other reason, they completely ignore the main thing - the presence in the Russian archives of hundreds of works by Western scientists, such as R. Oppenheimer, E. Fermi, L. Szilard, and others devoted to the atomic problem. How all these works

appeared is also described on the pages of our book. One thing can be said to the disputants: "Without the help of special services, it is simply impossible to obtain secret documents, which are the works of Western scientists.

Not so long ago, Pavel Sudoplatov's memoirs "Special Assignments. Memoirs of an unwanted witness - a master of Soviet espionage.

For the first time in his memoirs, he spoke openly about the decisive role of Soviet intelligence in obtaining atomic secrets. Moreover, he claimed that she received them from such famous scientists as R. Oppenheimer, E. Fermi, L. Szilard. However, this view has been challenged.

How did it happen that from the holy of holies of the laboratory at Los Alamos, where work was carried out on the American atomic bomb, top secret information floated away? How did it happen? The appearance of new evidence, for example, Colonel Vladimir Barkovsky, who was involved in obtaining atomic secrets, that foreign scientists transmitted secret information completely disinterestedly, leads to another question: why did they do this? Was there some kind of informal relationship between the scientists of the world?

arrangements for the exchange of information concerning the atomic bomb?

HUNT FOR ATOMIC SECRETS

The whole life of a scout is a risk. But these people themselves do not consider their work "heroic". Just the nature of the profession. Orders are given for something else - for special merits, the performance of specific important tasks. If we talk about the Star of the Hero, then in order to get it, you need to do something outstanding. Alexander Semenovich Feklisov. Hero of Russia. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, two Orders of the Red Star, the Order of the Badge of Honor ... For twelve years he was engaged in intelligence work in the USA and Great Britain, took a direct part in many operations, including one

of the greatest - obtaining for Soviet physicists top-secret materials on the atomic and hydrogen bomb. At the end of February 1941, a 27-year-old trainee (who did not even have a diplomatic passport) Alexander Fomin arrived at the Soviet Consulate General in New York. None of the diplomats knew that his real name was Feklisov. He was a scout and signed his reports t

At that time (in 1941) there were thirteen employees in the New York station. Today we can name some of them. Thirty-six-year-old Leonid Kvasnikov, deputy resident for scientific and technical intelligence, pseudonym Anton. He also did much to uncover atomic secrets. In 1996 he was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of Russia. Thirty-year-old Semyon Semyonov is a talented, principled and fearless person. In addition to New York, he actively worked in France. In 1950, during the "cleansing" of the MTB from Jews, he was fired from the ministry. Originally thinking Anatoly Yatskov. Alias Alexey. He was closely associated with the most valuable agents on the atomic problem. Obtained unique materials. In 1996 he was awarded the title

of Hero of Russia. Young employees K. Chugunov, M. Chaliapin. Viktor Lyagin, who worked as an engineer at Amtorg. During t

posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. If we talk about the leaders of the New York residency, then they were Hayk Hovakimyan, Vasily Zarubin, Stepan Apresyan. So, the floor is for AS Feliksov.

On the eve of the Great Patriotic War, our country had a powerful intelligence network in many countries of the world. In Germany - the "Red Chapel", in Japan - the group of Richard Sorge, in England - the famous "five", in New York - the residency where I worked, and also in Switzerland, France, in many countries. The head of the American intelligence service, Alain Dulles, once said: "Any country can only dream of such a network." Our foreign intelligence has made an invaluable contribution to strengthening the country's defense capability. I know this for certain, not from someone else's words,

and I am proud ... In 1942-1946, the agents who collaborated with me worked in the largest aviation, electrical and other firms, for example, Restinghouse, General Electric, Western Electric, where created the most modern military equipment. If we take electronics as an example, then the agents handed over to us more than twenty thousand pages of the most secret documents. Materials on the latest computers, radars, sighting systems, sonars, radio fuses. We received more than ten thousand pages on rocketry and military aviation, in particular on the first American jet fighter, the Shooting Star. But a particularly important direction was, of course, obtaining materials on the uranium problem ... In 1940, the head of the scientific and technical department of foreign

intelligence, Leonid Kvasnikov (candidate of chemical sciences), discovered that publications on uranium nuclear fission had disappeared from foreign scientific and technical journals. Prior to this, scientists were animatedly discussing the theoretical possibility of a chain reaction, the conditions necessary for this, and the results of various experiments. And suddenly everyone was silent. Kvasnikov instructed residents in a number of countries to find out if research was underway to create atomic weapons. In September 1941, the Englishman McLean (one of the "five" - Philby,

McLean, Bedges, Blunt, Caincros) handed over to our

to the London resident documents on the work of the Uranium Committee. This was the first very serious signal.

Here is one of the unique documents of that era - "Help" with the signature stamp "Top Secret", compiled for the top leadership of the Soviet Union by the head of the Intelligence Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR Fitin. Three typewritten pages: "In 1939, intensive research work was launched in France, England, the USA and Germany on the fission of the atomic nucleus of uranium and on the development of a method for using uranium for new explosives. These works are carried out in conditions of great secrecy.

... From the attached owls. secret materials obtained by the NKVD of the USSR in England through undercover means, characterizing the activities of the Uranium Committee, it is clear that:

a) These studies are based on the use of one of the isotopes of uranium, uranium-235, which has the property of efficient fission.

For this, uranium ore is used, the most significant reserves of which are in Canada, in the Belgian Congo, in the Sudetes and in Portugal ...

c) ... The

chemical concern "Imperial Chemical Industries" gives the following assessment:

"Research work on the use of atomic energy for uranium bombs have reached the stage where it is necessary to start work on a large scale. This problem can be solved, and the necessary plant can be built Professor of Birmingham University

R. Neyerls theoretically determined that the weight of 10 kg of uranium-235 is a critical value ...

A progressive cleavage reaction occurs, causing colossal explosion.

When designing bombs, the active part must consist of two equal halves, in their sum exceeding the critical value ... The study of materials on the development of the problem of uranium for military purposes in England leads to the following conclusions:

1. The High Military Command of England considers that the issue of the practical use of uranium (uranium-235) atomic energy for military purposes has been resolved in principle.

2. The English War Cabinet deals with the issue ...
organizing the production of uranium bombs ... "

However, at first, Beria, who headed the NKVD, did not believe intelligence. "This is misinformation," he said. "The enemy wants us to divert huge forces and means ..." And only at the end of 1942 did a meeting take place with Stalin (with the participation of prominent Soviet physicists), at which it was decided to start work on the atomic bomb. Invaluable

assistance to our country was provided by a prominent German scientist Klaus Fuchs, who worked in secret centers in England and the USA. In the autumn of 1941, he himself "came out" in London through his friend to a Soviet intelligence officer, considering it unacceptable to hide from the USSR - an ally in the fight against the Nazis - the development of atomic weapons. Communication with him was maintained through the military intelligence

agent Ursula Kuchinskaya. In January 1943, Fuchs moved to the United States to a secret facility at Los Alamos where the bomb was being built. The American Harry Gold was the main "link" between Klaus and our intelligence officer in New York, Anatoly Yatskov. (Much later, Gold, arrested by the Americans, betrayed everyone he knew.) In the summer of 1946, Fuchs returned to England. And in 1947, Alexander Feklisov arrived in London in order to establish contact with the scientist and continue to receive valuable materials from him. From 1947 to May 1949, Klaus gave detailed written information, including the schematic diagram of not an atomic, but a hydrogen bomb, which scientists in the USA and England were working on.

Foreign intelligence accurately carried out the orders of our nuclear scientists. Igor Kurchatov, head of the Soviet nuclear project, compiled a detailed list of questions. After a while, he received exhaustive answers. Plus, documents, drawings, calculations. If something was unclear, he asked for clarifications. And from New York or London, through special channels, detailed clarification.

Not trusting the typists, Igor Vasilyevich compiled all requests in handwritten form and in a single copy. Here is one of the many documents (a photocopy is in the editorial office):

"Owls. secret. To Comrade E. M. Potapova. plant material heavy water was reviewed by me and Comrade M. O. Kornfeld.

The material is very valuable because it provides a production scheme by electrolysis, in which the complex and explosive combustion of gases can be replaced by isotope exchange in reaction columns.

It would be extremely important to have the following Additional information:

a) The ratio of the volume of the reaction column to the amount of hydrogen passed through it per unit time (hour or minute). b) A more accurate scheme for connecting electrolyzers and reaction columns."

I. Kurchatov February 22, 1944. Scouts sent to Moscow not only documents, but also genuine samples of secret items. In addition to Klaus Fuchs, top-secret materials on the atomic problem were handed over to Soviet intelligence officers by other scientists and specialists who worked in Los Alamos, Harwell, and other carefully guarded centers. Our people recognize this, but they do not name names.

However, the US National Security Agency (NSA) said last year that it believes that the Soviet agent Mlad is the American physicist Theodore Alvin Hall, who worked at the Los Alamos laboratory. It was from him that the materials were taken from him in the neighboring town of Santa Fe, an American liaison officer of Soviet intelligence, Leontine Cohen.

The other "sources" at Los Alamos who passed on the information have not yet been disclosed. The NSA, for example, never managed to find out who the Persians and Quant were, who, judging by the decrypted telegrams, also participated in the hunt for atomic secrets.

Result: we detonated the atomic bomb in August 1949, and the hydrogen bomb in 1953, before the Americans. Huge amounts of money have been saved, the gain in time is years.

Academician Kurchatov, in his letter to the head of foreign intelligence, emphasized: "Intelligence provided invaluable assistance in the creation of Soviet atomic weapons."

THE MYSTERY OF MLADA IS NOT OPEN

The American intelligence services, which deciphered Soviet intelligence reports, still cannot name with certainty everyone who passed US atomic secrets to Moscow. Intelligence does not like to disclose the names of not only their exes agents, but also those who are suspected of collaborating with the enemy. However, the US National Security Agency recently violated this unwritten rule by revealing a significant part of the once top-secret Venon dossier - materials from the Soviet embassy and foreign intelligence intercepted during the Second World War and deciphered by American intelligence agencies.

The declassified data was released to the public in batches. The latter is especially sensational. The fact is that these documents mention the names and pseudonyms of more than 100 American citizens who collaborated or, as US law enforcement agencies suspect, could cooperate with Soviet intelligence during World War II. Many of them, under the administrations of Roosevelt and Truman, held high positions in the White House, the Department of Defense, the State Department, and even the Office of Strategic Management, which was the predecessor of the CIA. Among those whom the NSA has been able to identify by name are former personal assistant to President Roosevelt, Locklin Curry, Department of Defense official William Ullman, Treasury secret service officials Jay Julius and Jane Foster, Harry White and Harold Glasser, and secretary to prominent American journalist Walter Lippman - May Price.

For the first time, these people were openly pointed out by the "double agent" Elizabeth Bentley, speaking in early 1950 in Congress before a commission to investigate un-American activities. However, none of them were convicted. Bentley's accusations turned out to be unconvincing, and the NSA, which had already "read" part of the

documents of Soviet intelligence, did not want to present them in court as evidence, so that Moscow would not know about the interception and decryption of these extremely important materials. The US intelligence services could not assume that by that time the Soviet Union was well aware of both the Venon dossier and the fact that American cryptographers had succeeded in deciphering the telegrams of the Washington and New York residencies.

However, no matter how sensational the published documents, accompanied by explanations from the NSA, were, they did not completely reveal some secrets regarding a number of persons mentioned in them. This, in particular, applies to the former high-ranking official of the US State Department Alger Hiss, who, according to the NSA, was hiding under the pseudonym Ales and who was never able to incriminate cooperation with Soviet intelligence, and to the agent who went by the nickname Mlad. American intelligence agencies suspect that this pseudonym belonged to the physicist Theodore Edwin Hall. This then 19-

year-old graduate of Harvard University in 1944-1945 worked at the heart of the US nuclear program - Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico, where the world's first atomic bomb was created as part of the top-secret Manhattan Project. With its help, Soviet intelligence allegedly managed to obtain a large amount of valuable information, which, according to American experts, was able to "approximately two years" bring the USSR closer to creating its own nuclear weapons.

Until now, the names of only two Soviet agents who worked at the Los Alamos Laboratory during the war years were widely known: the English physicist Klaus Fuchs, who was convicted by the British authorities for espionage in 1950, and the technical specialist David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who was executed in the USA together with her husband Julius in 1953. T. Hall's name has not yet been mentioned in publications on atomic espionage and was known only to a narrow circle of people from the intelligence agencies of the two countries.

When, in 1950, American cryptographers managed to decipher fragments of some messages from the New York residency of Soviet intelligence, K. Fuchs and his

liaison Harry Gold. Suspicion also fell on Hall and Sachs, who at that time worked in a university laboratory in Chicago and were members of the US Communist Youth League. The FBI began to check them, but, fortunately for young physicists, the attention of US law enforcement agencies soon switched to D. Greenglass. The Washington Post

acknowledges that there is much that is unclear about the Hall-Sacks "case". So, in one of the documents of Soviet intelligence sent to Moscow from New York in November 1944, which refers to the transfer of data on the work of the atomic laboratory at Los Alamos, it is not mentioned that Hall is Mlad. Other reports, the newspaper notes, contain only circumstantial evidence that they are one and the same person. Dr.

Hall himself, who moved to England in 1962, is now 70 years old, and is known for his work on biological microanalysis, does not confirm that he worked for Soviet intelligence and generally prefers not to touch on that long history. Therefore, one can only speculate about who

was hiding under the name Mlad, who once handed over top-secret documents to a woman, courier Leontine Cohen, shortly before the first test of the American atomic bomb. In a word, the secret of Mlad still remains unsolved. Although the

official NSA historian Robert Benson is sure that the person hiding under this pseudonym is still alive and his true name is known to the US government.

Meanwhile, a former physicist from the University of Cambridge has been living in a modest brick house in the southwestern part of the county of Cambridge in England for many years. His name is Theodore Edwin Hall, he is long retired... The son of a simple furrier, born in the state of New York, Hall from childhood was an exceptionally gifted child. At the age of 18, he already graduated from the prestigious Harvard. After the war, he received his doctorate from the University of Chicago. In 1947 he married Joan Crackover, with whom they had three children. In 1962, their family moved to Cambridge. Here, perhaps, is all the information that is known to neighbors and acquaintances. They can add that the emaciated, Parkinson's disease and kidney

Hall rarely dares to leave his house, mostly spouses lead a secluded life. Much less known are

some of Hall's life facts related to his work in the United States during the Second World War, when a young and gifted physicist was invited to the secret Los Alamos laboratory in New Mexico to work on the famous "Manhattan Project", which culminated in the creation of the first world of the atomic bomb...

Was Hall a Soviet agent? serious damage to US national security.

THE COLD WAR IS OVER SPY PASSIONS ARE IN THE SHAFT

Following the latest events in today's rapidly changing world, it is difficult to get rid of the feeling that there is some kind of force behind everything that happens. Which?

It is impossible today to give an answer to the question that occupies the whole world. Just a reminder: more than a year after the arrest of Aldrich Ames, a former high-ranking officer of the US Central Intelligence Agency, sentenced to life in prison for collaborating with the KGB and Russian intelligence, the CIA officially admitted that, in terms of damage to the United States, "things are much worse, what it seemed at first. CIA Director John Deitch delivered a secret

report on the "Ames case" to members of the intelligence committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the US Congress. He stated that the double agents planted by the KGB with the help of Ames (the vast majority of whom were subsequently shot) were feeding the CIA disinformation. This may have led to millions of dollars being wasted on various weapons systems designed to counter the Soviet military threat. President Clinton declared that, unlike a

Republican one, his administration would be accountable to the people and covert operations would be done away with. Having become the owner of the

White House, he ordered the reorganization of the intelligence agency. It was decided to purge Langley's Augean stables: many "veterans" were forced to retire. The heads of the intelligence committees of the US Congress subjected three former directors of the CIA: Webster, Gates and Woolsey to various criticisms. It is quite possible that they suspected that the information was coming from so-called "controlled agents", but they regularly supplied it to government departments in Washington. But by and large, everything remains as before ...

REMEMBERS WALTER SHELLENBERG

...Immediately after the end of the First World War, Rechberg developed a plan to unite the political, industrial and military interests of Great Britain, France and Germany in order to create a united front against the Bolshevik threat from the East. Rechberg managed to win General Ludendorff over to his side. Together with him and General Hoffmann, he began to probe the ground in the West. He managed to establish contacts with leading political figures in England and France. Among them were the English General Malcolm and the French General Noller, head of the French Control Commission. These and other prominent figures expressed their readiness to support the policies of Hoffmann and Rechberg. The reason for the failure of this plan was that the governments of these countries did not sufficiently appreciate the danger of the Bolshevik threat.

More favorable chances arose in the field of industry. In 1926 an alliance was made between the French and German potash industries. Later, representatives of the German, French, Belgian and Luxembourg heavy industries formed the International Association of Raw Materials. Since 1929, British enterprises have also joined it.

As was to be expected, the creation of such large industrial associations did not remain without far-reaching political and military consequences. Rechberg established contact with Poincaré through the French marshal Foch. Rechberg later told me about this: Foch was at that time an implacable enemy of Germany, however, in view of the Bolshevik danger, the seriousness of which he well understood, spoke out in favor of overcoming the old contradictions between the European peoples and for industrial cooperation through the development of military cooperation.

Von and Rechberg developed a joint plan, according to which the size of the French and German armies was set at a ratio of 5: 3, a single high command was created, and in

each German headquarters from the division and above included one French officer. The implementation of such a project wanted to involve England in the union. At the same time, an agreement was being discussed between France, England and Germany, by means of which the navies and fleets of the three countries would be under mutual control. It turned out, however, that the supporters of the pro-Russian policy in the Reichswehr were unwilling to abandon the established relationship with the Red Army in favor of a Western orientation. To carry out such a course against the will of the Reichswehr was under the then

state of affairs is impossible.

Immersed in these worries, General Hoffmann died in 1927; the cause of his death remained unexplained. He never made a secret of the fact that, in his opinion, Russian Bolshevism could be defeated only as a result of a German military invasion of Russia, at least as far as the Urals. True, he was convinced that Germany alone would not have enough strength for such an invasion if she was not guaranteed the military support of France, England and the United States.

General Ludendorff had already departed from Hoffmann. He ceased to believe in the reality of the plan of Rechberg and Hoffmann after the ambassadors Laurent (France), Lord D. Abernon (England) and Hughton (USA), who approved this idea in principle at lengthy negotiations in Berlin, did not receive appropriate powers from their governments.

Unlike Ludendorff, Arnold Rechberg never abandoned his plan. In 1939, through me, he transmitted to Hitler an extensive memorandum in which he covered the historical development of Germany's relations with East and West and warned bluntly about the danger of Bolshevism. It was just at the time when the German-Soviet non-aggression pact was to be signed. While reading this note, Hitler was attacked by one of his usual fits of rage and he ordered Heydrich to immediately arrest Rechberg. After some time, I managed to free this courageous German industrialist.

In 1940, while Hitler was negotiating with Marshal Pétain at Montoir, Rechberg delivered a new memorandum in which he made recommendations and proposals for the treatment of the Vichy

France. Rechberg's new arrest testified to Hitler's reaction. After some time, I managed to get him out of prison this time as well. After the assassination attempt on Hitler on July 20, 1944, Kaltenbrunner (who replaced Heydrich in 1943) and the chief of the state police, Müller, again took him into custody. The behind-the-scenes leader of this action was the chief of the party chancellery Reichsleiter Martin Bormann, as well as retired colonel Nicolai.[4] Rechberg, as an honorary prisoner, was placed in the Dreesen Hotel, where he was kept along with interned French generals and politicians (among them was the sister of General de Gaulle) until the very end of the war.

... We received with great concern the news of the appointment of Dekanozov to the post of ambassador in Berlin, since it was clear to us that this event would entail the intensification of the activities of Russian intelligence both in Germany and in the regions occupied by us. I was

responsible for the safety of the Russian delegation on the way from Warsaw to Berlin. Regarding security measures in Germany, I was completely calm, but on the section of the road that passed through the Polish lands, I had to be prepared for all sorts of surprises. The Soviets immediately expressed their doubts about this. Double posts were set up along the railway along the entire length of the track, in addition, special teams patrolled sections of the track. At the same time, we have established comprehensive control over the border, hotels and the train. At the same time, covert surveillance of all Molotov's satellites was carried out; after all, this is not the first time the Russians have used such opportunities to smuggle intelligence agents with them unnoticed. Our suspicion this time was not without reason - we could not establish the identity of three members of the delegation, and it was they who, having arrived in Berlin, immediately established contacts with all possible centers. Once we wanted to intervene, but the Russian managed to reach the extraterritorial zone of his embassy and hide there.

Molotov returned to Moscow four days later. On November 27, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented the German ambassador with a note containing the main positions of the Soviet Union. The note asked for a clear answer to a number of questions:

Our attitude to the policy of the USSR in Finland. Russia wanted to establish her military bases in Bulgaria and negotiate the same agreement as we had with Romania; to this end, it is necessary to establish military bases in the Dardanelles; if Turkey does not agree to this, then Russia, Germany and Italy must force her to comply with these demands. On spheres of interest in the regions south of Baku and Batumi. About the need for Germany to influence Japan to settle the dispute with the Soviet Union in resolving issues related to the island of Sakhalin. If all these questions are answered satisfactorily,

The Soviet Union is ready to join the trilateral pact.

Negotiations between Molotov and Hitler proceeded in a very cold atmosphere and did not lead to anything. Already in September 1940, Hitler reinforced the Eastern Front with twenty German divisions, and the General Staff developed plans for a possible invasion of the Soviet Union in the summer of that year. This was followed by extensive maneuvers under the command of General von Paulus. On December 18, 1940, Hitler signed the Wehrmacht Order No. 21 "On

Operation Barbarossa" - an attack on the Soviet Union. The order called for an offensive by about one hundred infantry divisions, twenty-five armored divisions, and thirty motorized divisions. On February 3, 1941, Hitler, presented by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, presented a strategic plan for attacking the USSR. Approved the head of our counterintelligence in Breslau was an experienced and capable officer who had been dealing with cases related to the eastern

regions for many years, knowing Russian and Polish languages perfectly. His partner in the military counterintelligence sector was also a man of great ability. Both have repeatedly supplied us with valuable information. And yet I had the impression that they sometimes try to put "dust in the eyes" of Berlin. Before leaving for the resort in Carlsbad, I, more according to routine than out of suspicion, as part of the usual audit, ordered to check the results of their work and put them under internal surveillance. I was informed that in the apartment where these

employees, there are a lot of strangers and conversations there are conducted mainly in Russian. In addition, it was evident that the families of both employees lived in too big a way. We compared their expenses with their income and wondered where the money comes from. Shortly thereafter, the head of our department in Breslau reported that his company car had been broken into and a folder of valuable materials had been stolen from it. Before we could intervene, both our employee and his colleague from military counterintelligence disappeared without a trace. And with them the most important documents of both departments were gone.

The wife of the head of our department in Breslau - the wife of another died suddenly - reported during interrogation that her husband had contacted Russian intelligence, having, however, the intention to derive great benefit from this for Germany. According to her, he did not dare to ask the center in Berlin to agree to his plan, because he believed that he

would certainly be refused. Specialists searched the entire house. We did not find much - fragments of torn manuscripts found in a travel bag. According to experts from the Forensic Institute, these were the remains of our employee's farewell letters addressed to his wife, which, among other things, contained the final phrase: "Follow me." The wife denied having ever read such a letter from her husband and claimed that it was not her husband's letter at all. The verdict of the handwriting expert stated that the handwriting in any case clearly indicates that the author of the letter was either in a state of severe intoxication or under the influence of drugs. After that, I ordered another thorough search, but without success. Both were never found. We never found out whether they committed treason or were kidnapped, or maybe even killed by the Russians.

The Soviets managed to deal another blow to me in the field of industrial espionage. In our department, which was in charge of this work, served an elderly inspector L., seriously ill with diabetes, whom everyone in the service called Uncle Willy for his good nature. He was married and led a modest life as a simple burgher. True, he had one passion - horse racing. In 1936, he first started playing on the hippodrome and was immediately taken by this passion, although he lost most of his monthly earnings. The failed newcomer was given good advice by his acquaintances, and Uncle Willie

comforted by the possibility of recouping soon. He made new bets, lost and was left without money. In desperation, not knowing what to do, he wanted to immediately leave the hippodrome, but then two men spoke to him, who clearly saw his failure. "Well, so what of it," said the one who called himself Metzger, "this has happened to me before, too, so there's nothing to hang your head on." Metzger showed understanding to the passion of Uncle Willy and offered him a small amount of money in the form of help, on the condition that he would receive fifty percent of each winning. Uncle Willy agreed, but again he was unlucky and lost. He received a new subsidy and this time he won. But this money was now urgently needed for his family. Now Metzger presented him with the bill. He demanded the return of all the money received for the game, and since Uncle Willie was unable to pay, he threatened to report this to the higher authorities. During this conversation, L. was tipsy and agreed to the terms of his compassionate "friend." In exchange for a new loan, he promised to pass on information from our intelligence headquarters to him. From now on, he was in the service of the Russians. For several years he was so skillfully used that from the outside no one noticed the appearance of a new source of income for him. He could now indulge his passion for racing, but he was careful to keep his lifestyle the same. His growing bank account was so finely arranged that no suspicion could arise here. Metzger acted as an intermediate person here, who took the necessary amounts from the account. During his cooperation with the Russians, L. gave them so much extensive and important material that we were forced to carry out a serious reorganization in

many areas. During interrogation, he admitted that he passed on to his partners not only verbal information, but also important documents. He usually carried the papers behind the lining of his hat. The "master" of Metzger, who had the appearance of a prosperous man, wore the same hat. When he left the restaurant where the meeting took place, they quietly exchanged hats. Information that same evening was sent to Moscow from a house located in the back of the courtyard, where Soviet agents equipped their radio station. The radio operator himself was a communist trained in

Moscow, which was not only in the KKE, but also in the NSDAP and other Nazi organizations. Neighbors and colleagues knew him as a zealous National Socialist. But somehow he fell ill and had to undergo an operation. Under anesthesia, he began to talk about the necessary change of cipher and shouted several times: "Why is Moscow not answering?" The doctor who operated on him went to Muller himself and reported what had happened. The spy ring thus discovered included a total of sixteen people, including Uncle Willy. Together with the other eight defendants, he was shot by a court verdict. Since Himmler had ordered that the whole affair be kept secret, we spread the news in Uncle Willy's employ that he had fallen out of a train and died to his death during a business trip to Warsaw, most likely during an attack of sugar coma. I think that so far no one, except for the then participants in the case, has learned anything about the real background of the events. Uncle Willy's case was a typical example of the excellent work of the Soviets: for

the management of agents, they used, as a rule, only those personnel who had previously received thorough training in this area. While processing their victims, they were in no hurry; did not rush, did not demand the impossible; they stood firmly with both feet on the ground.

Meanwhile, the work against the Russian secret service was progressing well. We've uncovered numerous agents, courier routes, and the location of secret radio transmitters. My method was mainly spying and spreading false information. It was necessary to be very careful in transmitting on the same wave on which the secret Russian radio transmitters worked, since the Russians carefully checked everything and, noticing the slightest deviations in the signals, perceived them as disinformation. But we were lucky: quite often the Russians did not suspect that they were receiving false information. The main meaning of this work was not to mislead them, but to find out what interests them. We also learned a great deal about the way they worked and about the relationships between the various groups of agents who worked for them.

The Russians understood long before us the importance of well-functioning secret services. Efficiency

methods of their work received the highest praise from our specialists.

Once we were extremely unlucky. One of the agents of the Soviet Union, whom we thought he was working for us, turned out to be the main courier between Berlin and Stockholm. Once he was carrying genuine materials of great value. They reported on a new welding method of great importance to the aviation industry. The agent had only to show these materials to the representative of the Soviet embassy, replacing them with false ones upon delivery. Our agents never let him out of their sight for a moment, but he alerted the Russians through a hotel clerk who was their agent. Then, on the way to the bathroom, he managed, with the help of the same employee, to sneak out through the back door and hide in the Soviet embassy. We never saw him again and assumed that he immediately left for Moscow with a diplomatic passport.

The courier, of course, opened the eyes of his superiors to many things, which resulted in a sudden cessation of communication with the Russians via secret radio.

Nevertheless, we already had a lot of valuable information about the intelligence service of the Soviet Union abroad and about the disagreements that existed between the intelligence service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (formerly the NKVD) - the intelligence agency of the secret police of the Soviet Communist Party - and the military intelligence service ... On June 22, 1941, our troops

in the dawn haze in all sectors of the front from Finland to the Black Sea went on the offensive against the Soviets. In the afternoon, I received a phone call from the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs and was told that my urgent assistance was needed in connection with the exchange of the Soviet Ambassador Dekanozov, accredited in Berlin, and his embassy staff. It was planned to carry out an exchange on the Bulgarian-Turkish border, where the German ambassador Count von Schulenburg would arrive from Moscow with his staff. A clerk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed me that Dekanozov had refused to leave Berlin because two employees of the Soviet consulate in Danzig had disappeared for several days. According to the ambassador, he knows from reliable sources that these

people are arrested by the secret state police. Without these collaborators, he said, the exchange of diplomats could not take place.

I urgently contacted Danzig and asked him to explain the situation to me. Employees of our Danzig department reported that we are talking about the leaders of an extensive Russian spy network, who had connections both with the General Government and with Berlin. They were arrested with the help of intelligence agencies of the Wehrmacht. The information transmitted by these agents to Moscow related to the movement of troops, transportation and the intensity of troop movements in East Prussia and in the General Government. It has been established with certainty that the transmitter they used is still in the Danzig area. The exact data, however, has not yet been clarified, so it is necessary to continue the interrogation of the arrested.

The next morning, an employee from Danzig came to see me in Berlin. He looked pale and sleepy; once more excitedly he told me all the details of the case. He concluded by saying that he could not have brought both Russians with him. He is ready to be disciplined for this. Now it's time for me to get scared. I asked him anxiously: are both of those arrested already dead? He told me that one of the officers who conducted the interrogation was furious at the stubborn denial of the agents - he gave one of them a black eye. I immediately called the Foreign Ministry and said that I had both Russians in my hands, but now it was impossible to put them on a train with employees of the Soviet embassy, standing in Berlin. They will be delivered from Danzig to the Turkish border by plane. Mr. Dekanozov can safely leave. If both consular officers do not arrive on time, he can always delay the exchange of our diplomats. After long hesitation, Dekanozov accepted our offer. I ordered both agents to be brought urgently from Danzig, thus gaining enough time so that one of the

heads of departments subordinate to me, fluent in Russian and appointed by me to accompany them, could deal with them for a whole day in Berlin. The Russians were placed in a Berlin hotel, where they could, after drinking vodka, get a good night's sleep. They did not express any complaints to the head of the department assigned to them, on the contrary,

the one with the black eye repeatedly stressed that he was sorry for refusing to answer, otherwise he would not have had to endure such troubles. The second considered the matter completely finished, but he was by no means inspired by the prospect of being delivered by plane to the ambassador's disposal. This, in his opinion, would make them appear in the eyes of Dekanozov in an unfavorable light. The next morning both Russians left Berlin. Before leaving, I met with them again and came to the conclusion that there were no particular shortcomings in their appearance. The closer they got to their destination, the more restless they became. From their conversations it became clear that they were afraid of both Dekanozov and their Moscow authorities. They feared, as their escort later informed me, that their failure to arrest and expose their assignments would not go unpunished. Until they arrived at the Turkish border and handed over to the ambassador, our officer made every effort to keep them from attempting to escape.

In the meantime, despite the successes of our summer offensive in 1942, we had to overcome great difficulties on the Eastern Front, which at that time were known only to the initiates. We were again amazed by the unbroken power of the Russian tank forces, as well as by the now more and more obvious achievements of the Russians in organizing the guerrilla war, which fettered an increasing number of our guard units. In this regard, Himmler informed me that the Führer was not in the least satisfied with the results of the intelligence gathering on Russia. Apparently, he told me, we are not in a position to step up intelligence activities in accordance with the requirements of the war. I tried to defend myself by pointing out that the mistakes and omissions of the past cannot be corrected overnight. At the same time, I spoke about "bottlenecks" in the organization and personnel of intelligence. To fight such a giant as Russia, an extensive network of agents is needed. The existing channels of communication through Sweden, Finland, the Balkans and Turkey worked well, but they were clearly not enough to provide reliable general overviews of the situation. And the circles of German emigrants who lived in the Soviet Union and other countries with which we maintained contacts gave only scattered information. I needed at least two or three more

thousands of trained employees with a good knowledge of foreign languages, as well as more advanced equipment, including radio communications. In this area, our intelligence was already working around the clock, but still could not satisfy the uncontrollably growing needs in any way. For the mass use of agents, I said, it is necessary to have much more equipment - cars, aircraft, weapons.

Himmler silently listened to me and said thoughtfully: "The Russians are a terrible enemy, but we must defeat them before new enemies appear." He promised me to provide broad support in revitalizing intelligence activities. At the same time, he ordered me to submit to him a comprehensive report on the state of intelligence work against Russia. At that time, intelligence against the

Soviet Union was carried out in three directions: the first covered foreign strongholds in almost all the capitals of Europe, as well as a number of especially important informants. Through one of them, for example, we kept in touch with two officers of the General Staff seconded to the headquarters of Marshal Rokossovsky. After the subsequent merger of military intelligence with our 6th directorate, I received another very valuable informant, who was very successfully led by a German Jew. In his work, he managed with only two clerical employees, but the technical equipment of his office was at the highest level that I could only strive to provide for my department. Everything was mechanized and saturated with technology; his channels of communication passed through many countries, where he received his information from the most diverse circles of society. First of all, he supplied prompt and accurate information from the highest headquarters of the Russian command of the ground forces. This man's work was a workshop. Often he reported two or three weeks in advance of the planned movements of Soviet troops up to a division; while his information was accurate down to the smallest detail. Thanks to this, our senior leadership was able to take timely countermeasures. It would be more correct to say that it could have taken appropriate timely measures if Hitler had listened more to the opinion of the head of the analytical department of the Foreign Armies of the East. But, to

Unfortunately, Hitler closed himself in his narrow circle, which constantly tried to prove that the information held by the head of the "Foreign Armies of the East" department was a widely conceived game of the Soviets, which for some time supplied truthful information in order to make the top German leadership a victim at a decisive moment. fatal disinformation. I tried my best to fight against such notions. The second direction was developing the operation "Zeppelin". Here we violated the usual rules for the

use of agents - the main attention was paid to mass character. Thousands of Russians were selected in prisoner of war camps, who, after training, were parachuted deep into Russian territory. Their main task, along with the transfer of current information, was the political decomposition of the population and sabotage. Other groups were intended to fight the partisans, for which they were thrown as our agents to the Russian partisans. In order to achieve success as soon as possible, we began to recruit volunteers from among Russian prisoners of war right in the front line. It would be sheer absurdity to involve prisoners of war in undercover work forcibly, since, having landed them behind Russian lines, we lost control over them, as a result of which only voluntary cooperation could bring the desired results. Of course, here we had to count on a much greater number of failures and betrayals than usual. But we took this into account. We were able to abandon the lengthy training of prisoners of war, who were planned to be used not far from the front, that is, no further than four hundred kilometers from the front line. They were independently led by the working groups "South", "Center" and "North". The main detachments of these groups maintained close contacts with the relevant authorities of the Wehrmacht, and also had contact with the 3rd and 4th directorates of the main imperial security directorate.

The Baltic Germans were especially skillful in finding suitable prisoners of war, thanks to their good knowledge of the Russian language. Persons who passed the initial screening were placed in special camps, where they were subjected to particularly thorough processing, taking into account the tasks ahead of them. After the first

examinations that tested their fitness, they practically received the status of a German soldier and they were allowed, in accordance with an agreement with the general in command of the volunteer units, to wear the uniform of the Wehrmacht. They received everything that pleases the heart of a soldier - good food, clean clothes, accommodation, leave in the city in civilian clothes, reports and lectures, accompanied by a display of slides, and even trips around Germany, made to familiarize students with the standard of living in Germany, which they could compare with Russian conditions. In the meantime, educators and confidants were studying the true political views of these people: they figured out how much they were attracted only by material gains - or if they actually volunteered to serve out of political convictions.

... From the middle of 1942, Operation Zeppelin began to be carried out on a large scale. Of course, the NKVD constantly tried to destroy our plans, especially from within. The command of the "Druzhina" did not justify our hopes - Colonel Rodionov, aka Gill, betrayed us. Once, the "Druzhina" was used to mercilessly comb through one partisan village. On the way back, the fighters of the "Druzhina" suddenly attacked the SS men accompanying them and destroyed everyone. None managed to get away alive. Gill had already established contacts with the central headquarters of the partisan movement in Moscow ahead of time and gradually persuaded his subordinates to break with us. After that, he flew on a plane that took off from one of the partisan airfields camouflaged in the forest to Moscow. There he was personally received by Stalin and awarded with an order. This was, of course, a heavy blow for us; however, I could not be held responsible for this, as I repeatedly warned Himmler, suggesting that Hill be removed from the fight against the partisans. And yet, in other areas of our activities related to the

implementation of Operation Zeppelin, we have achieved success. First of all, among the many Russian prisoners of war, we were able to select a large number of technical specialists - electrical engineers, chemists, metallurgists and others, who were used in accordance with their profession. These specialists have provided considerable assistance to our defense industry.

Prisoners destined for special use received civilian clothes and lived mostly in private apartments. The vast majority of these were loners, whose activities were controlled so that the likelihood of their betrayal was minimized. One of these agents, posing as someone who had escaped from German captivity, managed to get a job at the headquarters of Marshal Rokossovsky and pass information to us from there.

Another branch of work connected with Operation Zeppelin was originally under the jurisdiction of a kind of planning department, which, for purely theoretical purposes, collected all kinds of documents and materials, trying to figure out where and how it was necessary to strike at Russian industry and the supply system in order to paralyze them. Over time, this department began to conduct separate operations. If we had more aircraft at our disposal, it would be possible to deliver tangible blows to Russian industry, since technically and professionally all the preparatory work was carried out in full. We could, in particular, with the help of long-range bombers, drop a V-1 projectile in the area of \u200b\u200bthe intended target, which, after separation from the carrier aircraft, would be controlled by a suicide pilot. We had enough of these pilots. First of all, the industrial complexes in Kuibyshev, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk, as well as areas located beyond the Urals, were to be subjected to raids. The nodal points of the industrial areas were pointed out to us by experienced specialists on the basis of our information. But here, too, all the broadly conceived plans collapsed, running into the limited capabilities of our air force. We had to limit ourselves to small operations carried out by separate groups - explosions of ground-based transformers and high-voltage masts. But all these were just pin pricks, which had almost no effect on the combat effectiveness of the Russian army ...

In the field of radio communications, thanks to the expansion of the production of communications equipment, we were able to establish a wider and more successful work. Eavesdropping on the enemy's radio communications between armies, divisions and regiments was of great importance for the command of the troops. We achieved great success when we managed to connect to the radio communication channels of the central apparatus of th

intelligence in Moscow. Here we played a widely conceived radio game in order to misinform the enemy. In the end, in Moscow they were forced to change the cipher and the personnel of the agents. The losses suffered by the Soviets in people, time and money were quite tangible. I recall that in the course of this radio game we were able to "turn over" over sixty Russian radio stations.

The technical improvement of our radio equipment helped us to overcome the difficulties that arose during radio transmissions from the depths of Russian territory. Sometimes our agents were thrown into areas where they had relatives, but often they were forced to act at their own peril and risk. We supplied some of them with bicycles, in the pedal mechanism of which radio transmitters were mounted. Pedaling steadily, our agents were able to transmit, which we perceived quite clearly, despite the vast distance. One of our agents even managed to get on a Russian military train to Vladivostok, where he followed the movements of troops and passed on interesting information to us. The boundless expanses of Russia allowed our agents to travel around the country for months without revealing themselves. But in the end, most of them still fell into the hands of the NKVD. As soon as Russian intelligence attacked the trail, it did not stop at using entire divisions and individual partisan units to capture our people. ... Before leaving Germany, the Russian ambassador Dekanozov did really good preparatory work. However, it was not until mid-1942 that we succeeded

in infiltrating the largest Soviet spy organization, which first came into our view in the summer of 1941, having established an extensive radio communication network. We gave this organization the name "Red Chapel" (as opposed to the "Black Chapel" - the resistance group that formed around Admiral Canaris and General Oster).

The main credit for the first major penetration into this gigantic spy organization undoubtedly belongs to Müller. Going to meet Müller, I myself undertook to report to the authorities about the work done. At that moment, Müller justified his request by saying that he had the impression that Himmler did not want to see him. Only later did it become clear to me that

Muller even then wanted to dissociate himself from the fight against Soviet intelligence, for which he slipped this report to me for signature. I will say more about Muller's position in a separate chapter.

In July 1942 I was summoned to the Fuehrer's headquarters in East Prussia. The reason for the call was my report. To my surprise, I met Admiral Canaris there, who was also supposed to give a report on the Red Chapel, which I did not know about at the time. The Reichsfuehrer-SS was in a particularly bad mood that day. After listening to my report, he began to reread its first paragraphs intended for Hitler, while subjecting me to a real scolding. Beside himself with anger, he said: "It is typical for you to underestimate the merits of others, and inflate your own - an unworthy manner, you can tell Muller about it." His irritation was caused by the fact that the merits of military intelligence in uncovering spies were not, as it seemed to him, sufficiently reflected in the report. To make matters worse, Himmler summoned Canaris, demanding that he report in full detail on the involvement of military radio intelligence in the capture of spies. Now, in the presence of Canaris, he took up arms against me even more, forgetting that, in fact, it was not I, but Müller, who was responsible for the report. After the audience ended, Canaris felt obliged to apologize to me for Himmler's rudeness; he said that he was very sorry that I had to act as a lightning rod, taking on Himmler's "lightning bolts", but, as he hopes, he expressed his attitude to this quite clearly in the words spoken at parting with Himmler.

Hitler, who learned of the report that same evening from Himmler, was so furious at the one-sided interpretation of the report that he did not want to receive either me or Canaris.

And now about the "Red Chapel" itself. Its radio network covered the entire territory of Europe, stretching from Norway through Switzerland to the Mediterranean Sea and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Baltic. The first "musicians" - as we called radio operators - were employees of the Soviet embassy in Paris, who, after the entry of German troops into France, dispersed to different countries. We became alarmed when, shortly after the start of the war with Russia, one of our checkpoints, which was conducting especially intensive radio intelligence, discovered a transmitter,

whose coordinates were in Belgium. The radio intelligence chief, General Thiele, Admiral Canaris, Müller and I discussed the case. We came to the unanimous conclusion that it is necessary to start a search for an unknown transmitter with joint forces on a large scale. Shortly thereafter, we heard another radio transmitter on the air, probably located somewhere in the Berlin area. But before we could locate him, the "musician" stopped his "concert." Nevertheless, technical calculations showed that the receiving station of this transmitter should be located in the Moscow area. In the opinion of our experts, in this case, short-wave radio equipment of the latest design was used and a cipher of particular complexity was used. Meanwhile, Müller was setting up a special radio intelligence station to keep an eye on

Belgium and northern France. The first traces led to one of the suburbs of Brussels. By prior agreement with Canaris, at the end of 1941, it was decided to try to capture the Belgian station. During this operation, two Soviet intelligence officers were arrested. One of them was the head of the intelligence center, the other was an experienced radio operator. Another Russian, named Sophia, worked with them, acting as a cipher clerk. This spy group lived together in the same small mansion. There was also a secret radio station. Their interrogations were difficult, as all three refused to testify and tried to commit suicide in various ways. The Belgian concierge arrested with them, although she was not part of this group, but, thanks to her testimony, became for us the key figure of the whole story, in the full sense of the word. So, she remembered that the detainees often read books, some of their names she could immediately tell us. Since we often used words and numbers taken from phrases found in various books when compiling ciphers, we searched for copies whose names we did not yet know, but about which we already had some guesses. Every library in Belgium and Northern France was literally ransacked from top to bottom. At the same time, we did everything to keep secret the arrests made in Brussels, as we hoped that after the arrest of agents, subordinates to them would be discovered.

employees. But for now, all was quiet. In the meantime, the mathematical department of radio intelligence and the decryption service of the Wehrmacht high command were feverishly working on a half-charred piece of encrypted radio text found in the mansion. They came to the conclusion that the key to the cipher is in the text of some French book. From a tiny piece of a burnt piece of paper, after painstaking research, experts managed to reconstruct the word "Proctor". Now we had to find out in which books this keyword occurs. Three months later we found this book. Now the specialists of the decryption department of the Wehrmacht high command set to work to "break through" the cipher. They were able to decipher the radio transmissions found in Brussels and re-intercepted. It was confirmed that we are dealing with an extremely extensive network of Soviet intelligence, the threads of which stretched through France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Germany, and from there to Russia. The most important agent acted under the nickname Gilbert; the other was called Kent in broadcasts. In Germany itself, there were two main agents under the nicknames Koro and Arvid, whose information could only come from the highest German circles.

Now all our intelligence services, having familiarized themselves with the results we have achieved, have started working at full capacity. However, time passed, and we did not move a single step. We still have not been able to identify the two main agents operating in Germany. Suddenly, the decryption department, studying radio transmissions intercepted before the arrests in Brussels, came across an instruction from Moscow, which said that Kent had been transferred to Berlin in the autumn of 1941, where he was informed of three appearances. In this way we managed to make a second decisive breakthrough into the gigantic spy network, since the addresses of the visits were accurately indicated in the encryption. After that, by agreement between General Tipe, Admiral Canaris, Colonel von Bentivegni (a member of military intelligence) and myself, more than fifty persons were placed under surveillance. About a month later we decided to arrest some of the suspects. For the time being, we decided not to touch the rest in order to be able to penetrate even deeper into the bowels of the spy organization. The arrests made and the first interrogations uncovered the facts that a

this period of the war with Russia is like a thunderbolt. I will name here only some of the members of the spy organization. Among them was, in particular, engineer-colonel Becker, one of the leading experts in the design of bombers and fighters. He was a supporter of the Soviets and regularly reported to the central radio station, located in the north of Berlin, the most secret information for further transmission to Moscow. Then it turned out that five members of the Air Force General Staff who held senior positions collaborated with Becker. Chief among them was Oberleutnant Schulze-Boysen, a fanatically devoted member of the Berlin spy organization. He not only supplied the enemy with the most important information (being the head of the intelligence department in the Ministry of the Air Force), but also served as a propagandist. At the same time, he once reached the point that he appeared in the northern quarters of Berlin in full officer uniform and, having met in the dawn haze with one of the Red Chapel agents subordinate to him, threatened him with a pistol, chastising him for his poor work as a propagandist at one of the Berlin factories where he worked. The spy organization included not only high-ranking representatives of the Wehrmacht, its liaisons worked in almost every imperial ministry. In the Imperial Ministry of Economics, the Harnakov couple acted - Ober-regierungsrat Arvid Harnack and his wife Mildred, a born American. Harnack was in charge of planning the use of raw materials and provided the Soviets with such comprehensive information that Moscow had a better idea of our resources than, for example, the corresponding official of the Ministry of Armaments, who, on duty, should have known about it, but who, having become a victim of departmental squabbles over the issue of competence, often did not receive the necessary information. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Legacy von Scheliga stood guard over the interests of enemy intelligence. He worked in the field of secular espionage, of which I have already spoken. Von Scheliga passed on to the Soviets not only information about the plans of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but also scrupulously collected a wide variety of information, since his apartment was

a favorite place for parties of the entire diplomatic corps, in order to group them together and report to Moscow.

Of course, we were interested in the motives that moved these intellectuals. Money didn't matter to them. As it is clear from the protocols of the investigation, they fought not only against National Socialism, in their worldview they so departed from the ideology of the West, which they considered hopelessly ill, that they saw the salvation of mankind only in the East. In the meantime, the

Gestapo was throwing its seine more and more widely. The number of those arrested increased so much that we were forced to organize our own intelligence department, the Red Chapel. In no other area of intelligence activity was there such a fierce struggle as this, which we waged with the Soviets throughout Europe. More and more radio transmitters were constantly being discovered, more and more surveillance was being established - in Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Budapest, Vienna, Belgrade, Athens, Istanbul, Rome and Barcelona. The designs of transmitters and methods of their masking were constantly improved. It was extremely difficult for us, especially in neutral countries, to expand the contingent of our agents, replenishing it with experienced radio technicians and radio interception specialists, and also to deliver camouflaged radio equipment there and use it for intelligence purposes.

When one day a new transmitter was discovered in Marseilles, radio intelligence reported that the new station replaced the Brussels one that we had eliminated. At the same time, intelligence, conducting a major search operation in Paris, came across a circle of people who told us some information about "Kent", thanks to which we were able to identify this agent. He traveled under various pseudonyms, carrying a South American passport. We were also able to find out Hilbert's real name - he was a German communist who had studied in Moscow for a long time. Having obtained this initial data, we began a search for these agents throughout Europe. The hunt lasted four months, and at last we managed to get on Kent's trail in Marseilles. Fatal for him was a connection with one Hungarian woman. They had a little daughter, and Kent was attached to this woman and child with all his being. Having established the location of the woman's apartment,

we could confidently count on him to appear there. We didn't have to wait long - Kent soon showed up and was arrested. Since he was ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of a woman and a child, he put himself at our disposal. Now we could recruit the chief radio operator of the Red Chapel and for the first time get in touch with the center in Moscow. For several months in a row, we were able to communicate important disinformation to Russian intelligence in this way, as a result of which the enemy was misled. A special group created and led by Müller worked on compiling disinforming information, but from the end of 1943 I had to fight with all means. On the role of Muller in the further course of the war, I will tell you more later. More and more red "musicians" in other important parts of Europe fell into our nets. Finally, under our control were more than sixty radio stations that maintained contact with Moscow and worked for us. Of course, the Soviets eventually figured out our game and tried to counteract it in every way. At the same time, they created such a finely thought-out system that later, after the occupation of Italy by the allied forces, we ourselves used it, broadcasting from Rome.

Meanwhile, the hunt for Gilbert produced very meager results. Only our bearing groups managed with great difficulty to locate his radio transmitters, as he stopped transmitting and continued to "play music" in a new place, next to the former one, as if he considered us for fools. Thus, he tried to disperse the forces of our radio intelligence. But in the end, Gilbert was defeated by the persistence of our radio intercept officers. While fighting the communist resistance groups in Belgium, during the interrogation of those arrested, we discovered a man who had previously worked as an assistant to Hilbert and was his right hand. This agent was a special liaison agent trained in Moscow who had lived in Belgium for a long time. At that time, he ran a radio station that kept in touch between the red poppies and the Belgian resistance movement. The transmitter of this agent was not connected with the work of the Belgian station, and since he held an important position

in one German institution, he received permission from the center to directly contact Moscow. After his arrest, he was recruited by us. In order not to arouse Russian suspicions, we supplied him with accurate information. By doing so, we intended to put him back in touch with Gilbert's main radio station. Genuine materials piqued Hilbert's interest, but he remained extremely cautious. At that moment he settled his headquarters in Paris. When we finally tried to capture him, only his secretary got caught

in our nets. Gilbert himself, as it turned out, went to the dentist. The name of the dentist was unknown. A frantic hunt began all over Paris, because we had to get our hands on Gilbert before he was warned. At the last moment, we learned the address of the dentist from the concierge of the neighboring house. Just at the moment when Gilbert's dental treatment was completed, our "forceps" went into action. He surrendered surprisingly quickly and immediately agreed to put his powerful station at our disposal. By various indications, we noticed that the Russians were now extremely distrustful, and we created a special control station to distinguish false information from genuine. As a result of this, after long hesitation, we supplied the Russians with genuine and valuable information for longer than we wanted, and in this way slowly again lulled the vigilance of the enemy control station. Then the game started again. But the final defeat of the spy organization "Red

chapel" we never managed to inflict until the very end of the war.

NAME INDEX

Abakumov Victor Semenovich (1908-1954). One of the leaders of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1930. In the internal affairs bodies since 1932. In 1938–1940. - Head of the UNKVD in the Rostov region, in 1940-1941. - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, head of the Department of Special Departments of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1943–1946 - Deputy People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR, head of the GUKR SMERSH NPO of the USSR. From May 1946 to July 1951 - Minister of State Security of the USSR. Arrested on July 13, 1951. On December 19, 1954, by the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to capital punishment (shot).

Agabekov Leon Andreevich (1903—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Armenian. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1930. Head of the 4th department of the NKVD of Uzbekistan, on January 21, 1939, he was arrested as a member of an anti-Soviet conspiratorial organization, on whose instructions he falsified investigation files and made unreasonable arrests. He did not admit guilt, he was convicted by the OSO under the NKVD of the USSR on July 2, 1940 for five years in labor camp. Released in October 1942 in connection with a request to be sent to the front. In 1943 he was parachuted into the rear of the enemy as the head of the operational group of the NKGB of the USSR. On November 21, 1942, the OSO reduced the term to the served, on August 19, 1944, the criminal record was removed. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star and the medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War, 1st degree." On March 30, 1945, he was reinstated in

the Communist Party of China with a break in his membership from January 26, 1939 to March 1945. **Agayants Ivan Ivanovich** (1911–1968). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in the city of Ganja (Azerbaijan) in the family of an accountant. Armenian. Graduated from the Economic College. Since 1930 - in the Economic Department of the OGPU. Since 1936 - in the apparatus of foreign intelligence. Since 1937 - in operational work in France under the guise of an employee of the trade mission, and then - head of the Consular Department of the USSR Embassy. Since 1940 - head of the depart

NKGB USSR. From August 1941 he was a resident in Iran, then a resident in Paris. Since 1948 - head of the Department of the Information Committee, head of the department of the Higher Intelligence School, head of the Active Measures Service. Since 1967 - Deputy Head of the First Main Directorate of the KGB (foreign intelligence). He was buried at the Novodevichy Cemetery in Moscow.

Agranov (Sorendzon) Yakov Saulovich (1893–1939). One of the leaders of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security 1st rank. Member of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party since 1912. Bolshevik since 1915. In 1917 he was elected secretary of the Polesky Regional Committee of the Bolsheviks. Since 1918 - secretary of the small Council of People's Commissars. In 1919–1920 - Secretary of the Council of People's Commissars. At the same time, since May 1919, he was a special commissioner of the Cheka. In 1921 - secretary of the small Council of People's Commissars. In 1923–1937 - in leading positions of the OGPU-NKVD. In 1930 - head of the Secret Department of the OGPU. In July 1934 - May 1937 - First Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs. From April 1937 - Head of the Secret Political Department

of the GUGB NKVD. From May 1937 - head of the Saratov NKVD. In July 1937 he was arrested (executed). **Adamovich Mikhail Mikhailovich** (1898–1979). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in Riga in a working-class family. Russian. Member of the Civil War. Latvian shooter. After the end of the Civil War - in the bodies of the Cheka. In 1932–1939 worked abroad - in Latvia, France, Czechoslovakia. In 1941, for health reasons, he was transferred to the reserve from the NKVD. In October 1941 he was

sent to Tashkent. Since 1943, he worked in senior positions in government institutions of the Uzbek SSR. **Akinchits Fabian (Foma) Ivanovich** (1886-1943). Gestapo agent. From 1937 he lived in Poland, from 1939 to 1941 - in Berlin, from 1942 - senior leader of the so-called "Belarusian group" of the training camp in the town of Wutzetz near Neuruppin (Germany). He headed the "Belarusian National Association" and other nationalist

organizations. On March 5, 1943, he was killed by Belarusian partisans. **Aleksandrovsky (Yukelzon) Mikhail Konstantinovich** (1898–1937). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major GB. A

underground work in Kyiv, Rovno. Member of the Civil War in Ukraine. Commissar of the Separate Regiment of the 12th Army. Commissioner of the Information Department of the 12th Army. He took part in the defeat of the troops of B. Savinkov, S. Bulak-Balakhovich. Since 1921 - in the bodies of the Cheka - GPU - OGPU in Ukraine. Employee of the Secret Operational Unit, Deputy Head of the Economic Department, in 1925–1930. - Head of the Zaporozhye District Department of the GPU of Ukraine. In 1930–1931 - at the disposal of the GPU of Ukraine (at the courses of Marxism-Leninism). In 1931–1932. - Head of the 5th department of the Special Department of the OGPU of the USSR. In 1932–1933 - Head of the Secret Political Department of the GPU of Ukraine. In 1933–1936 - Head of the Special Department of the Ukrainian Military District. In 1936–1937 - Head of the Counterintelligence Department of the NKVD of Ukraine. From January 11 to September 20, 1937 - Deputy Chief of the Fourth (Intelligence) Directorate of the General Staff of the Red Army. Awarded the Order of the Red Banner. Repressed.

Alekhin Mikhail Sergeevich (1902–1939). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major GB (1938). Member of the RCP (b) since 1920. In the GPU since 1921. From December 1934 - head of the Operations Department of the UGB UNKVD in the Leningrad Region. In March-May 1937 - in the reserve of the Personnel Department of the NKVD of the USSR. From June 1937 - Deputy Head of the 12th Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. In June-September 1938 - Head of the Department of Opertechnics of the NKVD

of the USSR. Sentenced to capital punishment. **Alikhanov Abram Isaakovich** (1904–1970). Soviet physicist. Corresponding Member (1939), Academician (1943) of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR (1943). Born in Kars. In 1928 he graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute. In 1927–1941 worked at the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In 1945 he organized the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, of which he was director until 1968. He took part in the creation of the first Soviet nuclear reactors. Hero of

Socialist Labor (1954). Laureate of the Stalin Prizes (1941, 1948, 1953). **Allahverdov Mikhail Andreevich** (1900-1968). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General. Born in Shusha (Nagorno-Karabakh). Armenian. Since 1918 in the Red Army. As part of the 3rd Turkestan Rifle Regiment, he par

Since 1919 in the organs of the Cheka. Since 1920, a member of the RCP (b). Graduated from the Military Academy of the Red Army. From June 1921 - Deputy Head of the Special Department of the Pamir Military-Political Expedition. Since 1923 - in the central apparatus of the OGPU. Since 1925 - in intelligence work in Iran; in 1928–1930 - resident, in 1930-1933. - in the central office of the INO; in 1933–1934 – resident in Austria, Switzerland and France; in 1934–1936 - resident in Afghanistan; in 1936–1938 - resident in Turkey; in 1938–1941 worked in the central intelligence apparatus in Moscow. From the beginning of the Great Patriotic War until 1944, again a resident in Afghanistan. Upon his return to Moscow, he was the head of the Information Department in the First Directorate of the KGB of the USSR. In 1945 in Switzerland. From November 1947 to 1955 - Deputy Head of the Higher Intelligence School of the KGB of the USSR. Engaged in scientific and pedagogical activities. Retired since 1955.

Andropov Yuri Vladimirovich (1914-1984). Soviet party and statesman. General of the Army (1976). Soviet Ambassador to Hungary in 1953–1957 In 1967–1982 - Chairman of the KGB of the USSR. From November 1982 - General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. At the same time since June 1983 - Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Armed Forces.

Apollonov Arkady Nikolaevich (1907–1978). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in Balashov, Saratov Region. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1931. Since 1932 - in the bodies of the OGPU-NKVD. In 1936 he entered the Military Academy. M. V. Frunze, from which he graduated in 1939. From March 8, 1939 - Deputy Head of the Main Directorate of the Border Troops of the NKVD of the USSR. Since July 31, 1941 - Head of the Main Directorate of Internal Troops of the NKVD of the USSR. From March 11, 1942 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR for the troops. From April 2, 1948 - Chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. From December 31, 1950 to August 26, 1951 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR for the troops. From August 1951 to December 1953 - in the personnel of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

On December 7, 1953, he was transferred to the reserve due to illness.

Artuzov (Frauchi) Artur Khristianovich (1891–1937). One of the leaders of the Soviet state security agencies. Corps Commissar (1936). He comes from the family of an Italian Swiss, a cheese maker who moved to Russia. Nephew of M.

Bolshevik since 1917. Graduated from the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute. Since December 1918 - at work in the Cheka. Since May 1919 - head of the active department and deputy head of the Special Department of the Cheka. In 1922–1927 - Head of the Counterintelligence Department of the Cheka-GPU-OGPU; in 1927–1931 - Assistant to the head of the Secret Operational Directorate of the OGPU. In August 1931–1935 head of the INO OGPU, NKVD. At the same time in 1934-1937. Deputy Chief of the Fourth (Intelligence) Directorate of the General Staff of the Red Army. In 1937 - head of the Special Bureau of the GUGB NKVD. Awarded the Order of the Red Banner. Arrested on May 13, 1937 (shot on

August 21). **Afanasiev Boris Manoilovich** (1902-1981). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in Lom (Bulgaria) in the family of a clerk. In 1916–1922 worked as a laborer in a brick factory and in vineyards. Since 1922 - a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party. In 1922 he emigrated to the USSR. In 1923 he joined the RCP(b). Until 1926 he studied at the Academy of Communist Education. In 1926–1927 - Deputy head of the agitation and propaganda office of the Krasnopresnensky District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in Moscow. In 1927–1930 Postgraduate student and lecturer at the Communist University. Sverdlov. In 1930–1947 - an employee of the OGPU-NKVD-MGB, was on illegal intelligence work. In 1947, due to a negative reference, he was dismissed from the MGB. In 1948–1953 - Head of the Department of Scientific Information of the Foreign Literature Publishing House. In May-June 1953, again in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs in the 9th department with Sudoplatov with the rank of colonel. In 1953–1954 - freelance literary worker of the magazines "New time" and "Military thought". In 1954–1958 - pensioner. In 1958–1963 - Managing editor of the magazine "Works and Opinions" in French. In 1963–1981 - Deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "Soviet Literature". **Akhmerov Iskhak**

Abdullovich (1901-1975). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. Born in Troitsk, Chelyabinsk Region. At the age of a few months he lost his father. From 1912 he worked as an errand boy, apprentice, farm laborer. In 1919 he joined the RCP(b). In 1921–1922 - studying at the Communist University of the Peoples of the East. In 1930 he graduated

Faculty of International Relations, Moscow State University. Since 1930 - in the state security agencies. In 1930–1931 participated in the fight against Basmachi in the Bukhara Republic. In 1932 he was transferred to work in the INO OGPU. After an internship at the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, he was sent to Turkey under the guise of a secretary of the USSR Consulate General in Istanbul, where he remained until 1934. In 1934, he worked illegally in China. In 1935–1945 - at illegal work in the United States, while in 1942-1945. headed the illegal residency in the United States. Since 1945 - Deputy Head of the Department of Illegal Intelligence.

Bagirov Mir Jafar Abbasovich (1896-1956). Soviet party and statesman. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917. In 1921–1927. - Chairman of the Azerbaijan Cheka, GPU. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs and Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Azerbaijan SSR. In 1928–1929 - Chairman of the Board of the Transcaucasian Village Union (Tiflis), in 1929-1930. - Chairman of the Azerbaijan GPU (Baku). In 1930–1932 - student of Marxism courses under the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Since 1932 - responsible instructor of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1932–1933. - Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Azerbaijan SSR. In 1933–1953 - First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Azerbaijan and the Baku Civil Code. Since

1934 - candidate, in 1937-1953. - Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Convicted and shot in May 1956 **Bazarov (Shpak) Boris Yakovlevich** (1893–1939). Soviet military intelligence officer. Major GB. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1930. He graduated from the Vilna military school. Member of the First World War, lieutenant. In 1915–1918 — in German captivity. 1918–1920 - an officer in parts of the White Army. On the instructions of Soviet intelligence in the 20s. supervised residencies in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania. He carried out a number of important measures to return Russian servicemen to their homeland, supply weapons and funds to militants in the Balkans. In 1927 he worked in the USSR Supreme Council of National Economy. Since 1928, he was the head of the INO OGPU residency in Germany and the Balkans. In 1934–1935 - Head of the INO GUGB NKVD department. Since 1936 - a resident of the Fourth (Intelligence) Directorate of the General Staff of the Red Army in the United States. The residency headed by him organized the receipt of the most valuable political and

(shot February 21, 1939). At the time of his arrest, he was an employee of the GUGB department

of the NKVD of the USSR. **Balitsky Vsevolod Apollonovich** (1892–1937). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security of the 1st rank (1935). Member of the RSDLP since 1915. Since 1918 - in the bodies of the Cheka. In 1923–1931 - Plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU in Ukraine. Member of the Central Control Commission in 1925 and in 1930-1934, member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1934-1937. In 1931–1932 - Deputy Chairman of the OGPU. Since 1933 - Chairman of the OGPU of the Ukrainian SSR,

in 1934-1937. - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1937 - head of the UNKVD for the Far Eastern Territory. Repressed. **Bandera Stepan Andreevich** (1909-1959). One of the leaders of Ukrainian nationalists. Son of a Uniate priest. In the gymnasium he joined the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO). Since 1929 he has been a member of the OUN. Since 1933 - the head (guide) of the OUN in Western Ukrainian lands. For organizing the assassination of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Poland, V. Peratsky, he was sentenced to death, commuted to life imprisonment. In 1940 - the initiator of the split of the OUN. The leader of the OUN (revolutionary), known as "Bandera". In August 1941 he was arrested by the Gestapo. Until October 1944 in Sachsenhausen. After World War II, he

headed the OUN(r) in exile. Killed by a KGB agent on October 15, 1959 in Munich. **Velsky Lev Nikolaevich (Levin A. M.)** (1889 (1890?) - 1941). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the Bund from 1904 to 1907. Member of the Bolshevik Party from 1917. In 1918–1919. - Chairman of the Simbirsk Gubchek. In 1919–1920 - Head of the Special Department of the 8th Army, in 1920-1921. - Chairman of the Astrakhan Gubchek, in 1921-1922. - Head of the State Political Protection of the Far Eastern Republic and Plenipotentiary Representative of the GPU in the Far East. Since 1923 - Plenipotentiary Representative of the OGPU in Turkestan. In February 1930, he was the plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU in the Moscow region, in August 1931 he was appointed head of the People's Commissariat for Supply. In 1933 he was appointed plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU for the Lower Volga. In 1934–1935 - Head of the Main Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia under the OGPU. In November 1936–1937 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs for the Police. From

NKVD, Deputy People's Commissar of Railways. June 30, 1939 arrested. July 5, 1941 sentenced by the military board of the Supreme Court of the USSR to capital punishment. On October 16, 1941 he was shot.

Belchenko Sergey Savvich (1902—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. A native of the Yekaterinoslav province. Member of the RCP(b) since 1922. In the Red Army since 1924. In 1925–1927. - a student of the Kyiv Military-Political School and the Higher Border School of the OGPU of the USSR in Moscow. In 1927–1937 - in the border guard bodies of the OGPU-NKVD of Central Asia. Since 1937, he was an instructor at the GUPVO of the NKVD of the USSR, then deputy head of the department of the UPVV of the NKVD of the BSSR, head of the UNKVD for the Belostotsk region. After the start of the Great Patriotic War, he was an assistant, then deputy head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the Western Front. In 1942, he was a member of the Military Council of the Kalinin Front and Chief of Staff of the partisan movement of the Kalinin Front. In 1943 - Deputy Chief of Staff of the partisan movement. From November 1943 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the BSSR.

Belyaev Alexey Ivanovich (1904—?). Russian. Member of the RCP (b) since 1920. Head of the 3rd department of the UNKVD in the Tula region, committed violations of the law in 1938, arrested and convicted on December 23, 1939 by the Military Tribunal of the VNKVD in the Moscow region for six years. Released by the Presidium of the USSR Armed Forces from the ITL on October 21, 1942 and sent to the NKGB. Worked behind enemy lines.

Benes Eduard (1884–1948). Czechoslovak statesman and politician. In 1935-1938 and in 1946-1948. - President of Czechoslovakia

Burges Guy (1911–1963). Soviet spy. Born into the family of an English Navy officer. He studied at Eton, then at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1934 he was recruited by the London agents of the Soviet intelligence. From 1935 he worked for the BBC. Since 1938 - an employee of the secret intelligence and sabotage service of Great Britain. Since 1944 - in the press department of the British Foreign Office, personal assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since 1950 - Second Secretary of the British Embassy in the United States. In May 1951, in connection with the threat of arrest, he was illegally transferred to the USSR.

Beria Lavrenty Pavlovich (1899-1953). Soviet party and statesman, one of the leaders of Soviet bodies

state security. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917. In 1918 - Chairman of the Baku Party Organization. In 1921–1931 - intelligence and counterintelligence agencies. In 1921–1922 - Head of the Secret Operational Unit, Deputy Chairman of the Cheka of Azerbaijan. Then the chairman of the Georgian and Transcaucasian GPU, the representative of the OGPU in the ZSFSR. Since 1931 - the first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Georgia, at the same time since 1932 - the 1st secretary of the Transcaucasian Regional Committee and the Tbilisi Civil Code of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1934-1953. Candidate member of the Politburo in 1939–1946 Member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - CPSU in 1946-1953. Since 1938 - Deputy People's Commissar, in 1938-1945. and in March-June 1953 - People's Commissar - Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR, at the same time in 1941-1946. - Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, in 1946-1953. - Deputy (from March 15 to June 26, 1953 - First Deputy) Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Since 1944 - Deputy Chairman of the GKO, Marshal of the Soviet Union. On June 26, 1953, he was removed from his posts and

arrested. On December 23, 1953, he was shot "for criminal anti-party and anti-state actions." **Berlinks Orest (Lyceum student)** (1913–1978). Berlin correspondent. Latvian. He was recruited by the NKGB residency on August 15, 1940. As it turned out at the end of the war, he was a provocateur of the Gestapo, specially introduced into the entourage of resident A. Kobulov for the purpose of disinformation. The Gestapo reported to Hitler on the results of the Lyceum student's meetings with Kobulov. With the outbreak of war, he was arrested on Hitler's personal order.

Bermam Matvei Davidovich (1896(1898?)-1939). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security 3rd rank. Graduated from the Irkutsk military school. Ensign. An active participant in the October Revolution, the Civil War in Siberia. In 1920 - Director of the State Political Protection of the Far East. Then at the leading Chekist work in the Irkutsk province, the 5th army, the East Siberian military district, the Buryat, Vladivostok districts, the Ivanovo region. From 1931 - deputy head, from 1932 - head of the Gulag. Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR (1936–1937). People's Commissar for Communications of the USSR (1937–1938). Repressed.

Bethe Hans Albrecht (1906-?). Theoretical physicist. Born in Strasbourg. In 1928 he graduated from the University of Munich. In 1928–

1933 taught at the Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich and Tübingen universities, in 1933-1935. at Manchester and Bristol Universities. In 1935–1975 worked at Cornell University (since 1937 - professor). In 1943–1946 Head of the Theoretical Department at the Los Alamos Laboratory. Nobel Prize winner (1967). Member of a number of academies and scientific societies. Since 1954 - President of the American Physical Society.

Blunt E. (1907–1983). Art critic, agent of the INO NKVD (since 1937), member of the British intelligence service MI-6 (1940–

1945). **Blokhin Vasily Mikhailovich** (1895-1955). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General. Member of the RCP(b) since 1920. Member since 1921. In 1924-1946. - at work in the OGPU-NKVD of the USSR in Moscow. Captain GB (1935). In 1946–1953 - Head of the Department of the Ministry of State Security

of the USSR. Since 1953 - retired. **Blyumkin Yakov Grigorievich** (1900(1898?)-1929). Officer of the VChK. Member of the Left Socialist-Revolutionary Party since 1917. In June - early July 1918 - head of the department of the Cheka to combat German espionage. On July 6, 1918, on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Left Socialist-Revolutionary Party, he took part in a terrorist act in order to disrupt the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, as a result of which the German ambassador, Count V. Mirbach, was killed. Sentenced in absentia to three years in prison. After the suppression of the speech of the Left Social Revolutionaries, he fled to Ukraine, where he participated in insurrectionary activities and the preparation of a terrorist act against Hetman Skoropadsky. In April 1919, he turned himself in to the Cheka, was amnestied by the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. In 1920 he joined the RCP(b), was sent to military work. In the summer of 1920 - Commissar of the Headquarters of the Red Army of the Gilan Soviet Republic (in Northern Iran), joined the Communist Party of Iran. Since September 1920 - a student of the Academy of the General Staff of the Red Army; from 1922 he worked in Trotsky's secretariat for special assignments; since 1923 - in the foreign intelligence of the OGPU. In 1924–1925 - Assistant to the Plenipotentiary Representative of the OGPU in Transcaucasia for the command of the troops of the Transcaucasian Cheka. In 1925–1926 - Responsible employee of the People's Commissariat. In 1926–1927 - chief instructor of the internal protection (security service) of Mongolia. In 1928–1929 - Resident of Soviet intelligence in the Middle East. April 16, 1929

communication through his son L. Sedov. Blumkin told Trotsky that he was placing himself "at his disposal", and made recommendations on organizing his personal guard. In addition, he prepared and handed over to Trotsky, who at that time was preparing the autobiographical book *My Life* for publication, information about the activities of the train of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council during the Civil War. Blumkin also agreed to illegally transport Trotsky's letter and several of his books to the USSR for active members of the opposition. Upon his return to the USSR, he was arrested in mid-October 1929. After the end of the investigation, the judicial board of the OGPU on November 3, 1929 decided to shoot him "for repeated betrayal of the cause of the proletarian revolution and Soviet power and for betraying the revolutionary Chekist army."

Bohr Nils Hendrik David (1885–1962). An outstanding Danish theoretical physicist, one of the founders of modern physics. Member of the Royal Danish Society (1917), president since 1939. Born in Copenhagen. Graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1908. In 1911–1912. worked in Cambridge with J. J. Thomson, in 1912-1913. - in Manchester with E. Rutherford. Since 1916 he has been a professor at the University of Copenhagen and since 1920 he has been director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics that he founded, which became an international center for theoretical physicists and played an important role in the international communication of scientists (Niels Bohr Institute). Honorary member of more than 20 academies of sciences of the world, including a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1929). **Borisoglebsky Viktor Valeryanovich** (1913-1964). Lieutenant General of Justice. Chairman of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. **Brezhnev Leonid Ilyich** (1906-1982). Soviet party

and statesman. Marshal of the Soviet Union (1976). In 1964–1966 - First Secretary, in 1966-1982. - General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Since 1977 - Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Council. **Bulganin**

Nikolai Alexandrovich (1895–1975). Soviet party and statesman. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917, candidate member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1934, member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - CPSU in 1939-1961.

Member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - CPSU in 1948-1958. Since 1931 - Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council. In 1937–1938 - Chairman of the Council of People's

Chairman of the Board of the State Bank of the USSR. Since 1938 - Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Since 1941 - a member of the Military Council of a number of fronts, since 1944 - a member of the State Defense Committee and Deputy People's Commissar of Defense. In 1947–1949 and 1953–1955 - Minister of the Armed Forces (Defence) of the USSR. Since 1953 - First Deputy Chairman,
in 1955-1958. - Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Bystroletov Dmitry Alexandrovich (1901-1975). Soviet spy. Born in vil. Achkor, Crimean region. Since 1919 in exile. He studied at the Faculty of Law of the Ukrainian University in Prague. In 1924 he was recruited by the residency of the Soviet foreign intelligence. In 1930 he was sent to work illegally in Germany. In 1937 he returned to Moscow, worked in the central intelligence apparatus and the Chamber of Commerce. From 1938 to 1954 - imprisoned on charges of espionage. In 1954 he was released and rehabilitated. He worked at the All-Russian Research Institute of Medical and Medico-Technical Information of the USSR Ministry of Health as a scientific consultant.

Weiskopf Victor Frederick (1908-?). American theoretical physicist, member of the National Academy of Sciences (1952). Born in Vienna. Graduated from the University of Göttingen in 1931. In 1932–1934. worked at the University of Copenhagen, in 1934-1937. at the Zurich Polytechnic. Moved in 1937 to the USA. In 1937–1943 worked at the University of Rochester, in 1943-1946 - at the Los Alamos Laboratory, in 1946-1960. and since 1965 - professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 1961-1965. Director General of the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN). Member of a number of academies of sciences and scientific societies, in particular, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1976). **Vannikov Boris Lvovich** (1897–1962). Soviet State Colonel-

General of the Engineering Artillery Service. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1919, member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1939. In 1936–1937. - Head of the Main Artillery-Tank, then the Artillery Directorate of the NKOP, director of the plant named after. Molotov. From December 1937 - Deputy People's Commissar of the Defense Industry; in 1939–1941 - People's Commissar of Armaments.

Vasilevsky Lev Petrovich (1904-1979). Soviet spy. Colonel. In 1936–1938 - commander of the reconnaissance and sabotage group of the INO NKVD in Spain. In 1939–1941 - Resident of INO - First Directorate in Paris. In 1941–1942 - Deputy Resident of the NKVD in Ankara (Türkiye). In 1943–1945 - Resident of the NKVD-NKGB in Mexico. In 1945–1947 - Head of Scientific and Technical Intelligence of the NKVD-NKGB of the USSR, Deputy Head of the Intelligence Bureau for Atomic Issues. In 1948–1953 - MGB pensioner, deputy director of the Glavkinoprokat Committee for Cinematography. In April-June 1953 - assistant chief of the 9th department of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (sabotage service abroad). In 1954, he was expelled from the CPSU for ties with Beria and "political" mistakes in foreign work. In 1959 he was rehabilitated, reinstated in the party and military rank. Author of over 50 books and articles on the history of the Spanish Civil War. In collaboration with A. V. Gorsky (resident during the war years in England), translator of Sabatini's famous book "The Odyssey of Captain Blood".

Vaupshasov Stanislav Alekseevich (1899–1976). Soviet intelligence officer, active participant in the partisan movement. Colonel. Born in vil. Gruzdziai, Siauliai region, in the family of a laborer. Lithuanian. In 1918 he joined the Red Army. Member of the fighting on the Western Front. In 1920–1925 commanded partisan detachments in Western Belarus. Since 1925, he has been in administrative and economic work in Moscow. Since 1930 - in the state security agencies. In 1937–1939 During the Spanish Civil War, he performed combat missions against the Francoist troops. Member of the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939–1940. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1940. After the start of World War II, he was commander of the OMSBON battalion. Since March 1942, under the pseudonym Gradov, he was the commander of the partisan detachment of the NKGB of the USSR "Lost", operating in the Minsk region. During the defeat of Japan in 1945, he led the task force. After the war until 1958 - in the state security agencies. Hero of the Soviet Union (November 5, 1944). Awarded four Orders of Lenin, Orders of the Red Banner, Orders of the Patriotic War 1st and 2nd degree. Labor Red Banner of the BSSR and medals.

Weinstock Yakov Markovich (1899–1939). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major GB (1935). Member of the RCP(b) with

1919. In the Cheka since 1919. Since July 1934 - Head of the Personnel Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR and the Personnel Sector of the NKVD of the USSR. Since October 1934 - head of the personnel department of the NKVD of the USSR. Since December 1936 - head of the 10th (prison) department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From April 1938 - Deputy People's Commissar for Water Transport of the USSR. Repressed. Sentenced to capital punishment. **Vetrov Mikhail Sergeevich** (1910 (?) - 1980). Soviet

diplomat. Member of the CPSU(b) since 1929

Vinarov Ivan Tsolovich (1896–1969). Bulgarian general, colonel of the Soviet Army. He came from a family of large landowners. Member of the Bulgarian SDRP "Tesnyakov" since 1916. Member of the First World War. An active participant in the September (Vladai) uprising of 1918. An employee of the military apparatus of the Bulgarian Communist Party. He was engaged in the purchase and theft of weapons for the Communist Party. In 1921 he was arrested. After his arrest, he escaped from prison and emigrated to the USSR. He was engaged in the transportation of weapons from the USSR to Bulgaria by sea. Since 1924, an employee of the Fourth (Intelligence) Directorate of the General Staff of the Red Army. In 1925, at illegal work in the Balkans. Since 1926 he was a military adviser, in 1927–1929. Assistant Resident in China. In the early 30s. resident in Austria and the Balkans. In 1933–1936 - in USSR. Graduated from the Military Academy. Frunze. In 1936–1938 supervised an illegal residency in Paris. Lecturer at the Military Academy Frunze. In August-September 1941, he carried out a special mission in Turkey. Member of the Great Patriotic War. He was engaged in the training of intelligence officers and saboteurs for Bulgaria. Commissioner of the Special Forces Brigade. Awarded with Soviet orders. After 1944 - in the Bulgarian army. **Vlasik Nikolai Sidorovich (Sergeevich)** (1896–1967). Stalin's head of security. Lieutenant general. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1918. Member of the Cheka since 1919. In 1938–1941. - Head of the 1st Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1941–1942 - Head of the 1st Department of the NKGB-NKVD of the USSR. In 1942–1943 - Deputy head of the 1st department of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1943 - head of the Sixth Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR. In 1943–1946 - Deputy Head of the Sixth Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR and Head of the 1st Department of the Sixth Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR. In 1946 - Head of Security Department No. 2 of the MGB of the USSR, then authorized by the MGB

USSR in the Sochi-Gagrin region. In 1946–1952 - Head of the Main Directorate of Security of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR. In 1952 he was arrested. In 1955, the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR was sentenced to five years links.

Vlasov A. A. (1901–1946). A traitor to the motherland. From January 1941 - commander of the 14th mechanized corps, in July-September

1941 - Commander of the 37th Army, from November 1941 - Deputy Commander of the Southwestern Front, from March 1942 - Deputy Commander of the Volkhov Front, from April to July 1

1942 - Commander of the 2nd Shock Army. Having gone over to the side of the Germans, he headed the Russian Liberation Army. In August 1946, by the military board of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to death by hanging for treason. **Voznesensky Nikolai**

Alekseevich (1903-1950). Soviet state and party leader. Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Member of the RCP(b) since 1919, since 1934 - member of the KSK, member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1939-1949, since 1941 - candidate, in 1947-1949. - Member of the Politburo. Since 1921 he studied at the Komuniversitet. Sverdlov; after graduating from the university until 1928 he was at party work in the Donbass. In 1928–1931 studied and then worked at the Economic Institute of the red professors. At the same time he worked in the Central Control Commission - RKI, and then in the Commission of Soviet Control. Since 1934 - authorized KSK in the Donetsk region. Since December 1937 - Deputy Chairman, in 1938-1941. - Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, at the same time in 1939-1941. - Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. In 1949 he was repressed in connection with the "Leningrad case".

Voikov Petr Lazarevich (1888-1927). An active participant in the revolutionary movement in Russia, a Soviet diplomat. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1913. From 1907 to May 1917 - in exile. In 1920–1924 Member of the collegium of the NKVD of the RSFSR. In 1921–1922 chairman of the Soviet delegation to the mixed Soviet-Polish re-evacuation commission, created in accordance with the Riga Peace Treaty of 1921. In 1922, he was appointed the Soviet official agent in Canada, but the British government refused him agreement. Since October 1924 - Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Poland. On June 7, 1927, he was killed by a white emigrant B. Koverda in Warsaw. Buried in Red Square in Moscow.

Volkov I. D. (1899—?). Head of the Engineering Department of the Main Directorate of the

MPVO of the NKVD of the USSR. **Vorontsov Ivan Alexandrovich** (1894—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. From the family of a clergyman. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1918. Until 1917 he studied at the Faculty of Law of Moscow University. In the Red Army from 1918 to 1921, in the 6th and 14th armies. Awarded the Order of the Red Banner. In the bodies of the OGPU since 1921 Head of the Administrative and Organizational Department.

Voskresenskaya (Rybkina) Zoya Ivanovna (1907–1992). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies, then a writer. Colonel. Born at st. Nodal of the Tula region in the family of a railway employee. Since 1921 - in the bodies of the Cheka-OGPU, since 1932 - in the bodies of foreign intelligence of the NKVD-NKGB. Performed assignments in Harbin, Berlin, Istanbul. Since 1938 she has been married to B. A. Rybkin. Resident of foreign intelligence of the NKVD in Stockholm (1942–1944), deputy head of the German department of the First Directorate of the NKGB (1944–1945). In 1953 she was dismissed from the bodies of the MGB. Subsequently, she became a famous children's writer, writing, in particular, "Stories about Lenin".

Vuoilioki Hella (Poet) (1886–1954). Finnish poetess, anti-fascist.
Vyshinsky

Andrei Yanuarievich (1883–1954). Soviet lawyer and diplomat, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences. From 1903 to 1920 Menshevik, then Bolshevik. Rector of Moscow State University. Chairman of the special presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR on the Shakhty process (1929), the case of the industrial party (1930). Since 1931 - Prosecutor of the RSFSR, Deputy People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR, since 1933 - Deputy Prosecutor, in 1935-1939. - Prosecutor of the USSR. Chief prosecutor at all open show trials 1936–1938 Since 1940, in diplomatic work. He had the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. In 1939–1944 - Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. In 1940–1946 - First Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in 1946-1949. - Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR for General Affairs, in 1949-1953. - Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In 1953–1954 - First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative of the USSR to the UN. Member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 193

Galan Yaroslav Alexandrovich (lit. pseudo. Yaga, Miron Yaro, Volodymyr Rosovich) (1902–1949). Ukrainian writer. Born in Dynovo (now Poland) in the family of a small employee. In 1915 he was evacuated to Rostov-on-Don, in 1918 he returned to Western Ukraine. Member of the Communist Party of Western Ukraine since 1924. Member of the Communist Party of Poland since 1926. In 1928 he graduated from Krakow University, worked in a gymnasium in Lutsk, from where he was dismissed in 1929. Collaborated in the magazines *Vikna* and *Novi Shlyakhi*, was a member literary organization of Western Ukrainian proletarian writers "Gorno", one of the organizers of the anti-fascist congress of cultural figures in Lvov in 1936. In 1937 - an editorial staff member of the Warsaw "Dziennika popularnego". After the liberation of Western Ukraine in 1939, he worked as a journalist in Lviv, head of the literary department of the Kyiv Theater. *Lesya Ukrainka*. During the Great Patriotic War - in the editorial office of the Polish magazine "Nowe widnokręgi" in Moscow, then a commentator on the Ukrainian Soviet front-line radio stations. After the war, he was a correspondent for the newspaper *Radyanska Ukraina*, as a representative of the Soviet press, he attended the Nuremberg Trials in 1945. He was killed by Ukrainian nationalists near Lvov. Laureate of the Stalin Prize (1952, posthumously). **Gamov George**

(Georgy Antonovich) (1904-1968). American theoretical physicist, member of the National Academy of Sciences (1953). Born in Odessa. Graduated from Leningrad University in 1926, in 1931–1933. worked at the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology. From 1934 he lived in the USA. In 1934-1956 he was a professor at the University of George Washington, since 1956 - at the University of Colorado. **Gamsakhurdia Konstantin**

Simonovich (1891-1975). Georgian Soviet writer, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR (1944). Born in the village Abasha in a noble family. He began to print in 1914. In 1919 he graduated from the University of Berlin. He made a significant contribution to the

development of Georgian prose. **Garanin Stepan Nikolaevich** (1898—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Head of USVITL NKVD USSR. In 1940, by a special meeting of the NKVD, he was sentence

freedom. In 1945, the OSO NKVD reduced the term. In 1945, by decision of the OSO, the NKVD of the USSR was released.

Garbuz Iosif Mikhailovich (b. 1923). Soviet employee state security agencies. Member of the Great Patriotic War.

Harriman William Averell (1891–1986). American diplomat and businessman. In 1943–1946 - Ambassador to the USSR, in 1946-1948. - Minister of Commerce. In 1950–1969 - in various diplomatic and administrative posts.

Gvishiani Maxim Maksimovich (?—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. From November 1938 - head of the UNKVD. Since 1941 - head of the UNKGB of the Primorsky Territory. On August 24, 1953, he was dismissed from the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs due to official inconsistency. By a decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of November 23,

1954, he was deprived of the knowledge of a lieutenant general.

Heisenberg Werner Karl (1901–1976). German theoretical physicist, one of the founders of quantum mechanics. Born in Würzburg. In 1923 he graduated from the Munich University, in 1924 from the University of Göttingen. In 1927–1941 - Professor of theoretical physics at the University of Leipzig, in 1941-1945. Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics and professor at the University of Berlin. In 1946–1958 Director of the Physics Institute and professor at the University of Göttingen. Since 1958 he has been director of the Institute of Physics and Astrophysics and professor at the University of Munich. Nobel Prize winner (1932). Honorary member of many

academies of sciences and scientific societies. **Göring Hermann** (1893–1946). On Germany. Sentenced to death at the Nuremberg trials.

Hertz Gustav Ludwig (1887–1975). German physicist, member of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR. Nephew of Heinrich Hertz. Born in Hamburg. Graduated from Munich and Berlin (1911) universities. In 1913–1920 worked at the University of Berlin; in 1920–1925 - in the laboratory of the Phillips plant (Eindhoven), in 1928-1935. - at the Higher Technical School in Berlin, in 1935-1945. headed the Siemens research laboratory in Berlin, in 1945-1954. worked in the USSR, in 1954-1962. professor and director of the Physics Institute at the University of Leipzig. Nobel Prize winner (1925). Member of the academies of sciences of several countries, foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

(1958). Laureate of the Stalin Prize (1951), the National Prize of the GDR (1955).

Gertsovsky Arkady Yakovlevich (1904—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General (1945). Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1939. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1920. In 1938–1941. - assistant, then deputy head of the 1st special department of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1941 - head of the 1st special department of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1941–1943 - Deputy Head of the 1st Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1943-953. - Head of Department "A" of the NKGB-MGB of the USSR. In 1953 he was arrested. In 1955, by the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to ten years in labor camp.

Girshfeld Alexander Vladimirovich (1897-1962). Soviet military intelligence officer. Member of the RCP(b) since 1918. From 1918 to 1931 - in the Red Army. From 1931 to 1938 - in intelligence work abroad, including in Germany. Worked under diplomatic cover. Then - at the Institute of History, the Pacific Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Member of the Great Patriotic War. After the war - professor at Moscow State University. Awarded with honorary weapons, medals.

Goglidze Sergey Arsenievich (1901-1953). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel General (1945). Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1919. Member of the Cheka since 1921. In 1934–1937. - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the TSFSR and the Georgian SSR. From November 1937 to November 1938 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Georgian SSR. From November 1938 - head of the UNKVD for the Leningrad region. In April July 1941, he was authorized by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in Moldova. Since July 1941 - head of the UNKVD for the Khabarovsk Territory and authorized by the NKVD of the USSR for the Khabarovsk and Primorsky Territories, the Chita Region and the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Since May 1943 - head of the UNKGB for the Khabarovsk Territory and authorized by the NKGB of the USSR for the Far East. From April 1946 - head of the UMGB for the Khabarovsk Territory, at the same time from March 1948 - authorized by the USSR Ministry of State Security for the Khabarovsk and Primorsky Territories, Sakhalin and Chita Regions and the Buryats of the Mongolian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. From January 1951 - Head of the Main Security Directorate of the USSR Ministry of State Security for rail and water transport. From August 1951 - First Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR. From November 1951 - Minister

State Security of the Uzbek SSR. Since February 1952 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR, he is also the head of the Third Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of State Security. From March 1953 - Head of the Third Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. On December 23, 1953, by a special judicial presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to capital punishment together with L.P. Beria.

Golikov Philip Ivanovich (1900-1980). Soviet military leader. Marshal of the Soviet Union (1961). Born in with. Borisov, Kataisky district, Kurgan region, in a peasant family. Member of the RCP (b) since 1918. In the same year he joined the Red Army. Member of the Civil War. After graduating until 1931 - in party political work, then commander of a rifle regiment, division, mechanized brigade, mechanized corps, member of the Military Council of the military district. In 1933 he graduated from the Military Academy. M. V. Frunze. From November 1938 - Commander of the Vinnitsa Army Group, from September 1939 - the 6th Army. He took part in the liberation of Western Ukraine. In 1940-1941 - Deputy Chief of the General Staff and Chief of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the People's Commissariat of Defense, Major General. Head of the Soviet military mission in England and the USA. During the Great Patriotic War - commander of the 10th and 4th shock armies, the Bryansk and Voronezh fronts, the 1st guards army. From April 1943 - Deputy People's Commissar of Defense for Personnel, from May 1943 - Head of the Main Directorate of Personnel of the USSR Armed Forces. Since 1950 - commander of the formation, then head of the Military Academy of Armored Forces, head of the GlavPU of the Soviet Army and Navy. Since 1962 - in the Group of General Inspectors of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU in 1941-1952 and in 1961-1966. **Hopkins Harry Lloyd** (1890-1946). American statesman.

Advisor and special assistant to US President F. Roosevelt during World War II. In 1938-1940 - Minister of Commerce.

Gorkin Alexander Fedorovich (1897-1988). Soviet statesman. Since 1937 - Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, since 1938 - Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Armed Forces. In 1957-1972 - Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Since 1972 - Advisor to the Presidium of the USSR Armed Forces. Hero of Socialist Labor (1967).

Gorlinsky Nikolai Dmitrievich (1907-1965). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). Since December 1938 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. Since February 1941 - Deputy Head of the Third Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR, in 1941-1943. - Head of the Third Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR, since May 1943 - Head of the UNKGB for the Krasnodar Territory. From September 1945 he was authorized by the NKVD-NKGB for the Estonian SSR. In 1949 - Minister of State Security of the Lithuanian SSR, in 1949-1951. - Head of the MGB Directorate for the Leningrad Region. In 1951, he was removed from his post and transferred to the reserve. In March-June 1953, he was the head of the Fifth Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. After the arrest of L.P. Beria, he was dismissed from the authorities and in 1954 deprived of ranks.

Citizen (Kudelsky) Valery Mikhailovich (1889–1938). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major of State Security (November 29, 1935). A native of the city of Akkerman, Bessarabian province, a Jew, from the family of an insurance agent. He studied at the Faculty of Law of the Novorossiysk University (Odessa, 1909–1912). Member of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party in 1907–1914, Borotbist in 1917–1919, member of the RCP(b) since 1919. In 1912 he was arrested and, after six months in prison, exiled for two years to the Vologda province. In 1914–1915 - voluntary. Since January 1918 - in the Red Guard, at the same time an employee (under the pseudonym. Citizen) of the newspaper "Voice of the Revolution" in Odessa. During the period of Denikin's occupation, he was in Odessa, was arrested and sentenced to death, released by the Red Army. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1919. Since May 1919 - an investigator for especially important cases of the Presidium of the Odessa Gubchek.

In 1920, he was authorized to combat counter-revolution by the Nikolaev gubchek. In 1920 - February 1921 - head of the SOC and member of the collegium of the Nikolaev gubchek. From 1921 to January 13, 1923 - head of the SO VUCHK-GPU of the Ukrainian SSR. From February 22, 1923 - head of the SOC of the Kyiv Provincial Department of the GPU and the GPU of the GPU for Right-Bank Ukraine. From June 13, 1923 - head of the SOC and assistant head of the Kyiv department of the GPU. From October 23, 1923 - head of the Kyiv department of the GPU department during the vacation of comrade Ivanov. From December 4, 1923 - assistant chief, from January 14, 1924 - deputy head of the Kyiv department of the GPU. March 7, 1924 seconded

at the disposal of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR. From May 7, 1924 to May 1930, he was the head of the SOSPO of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR. In May 1930 he was seconded to the OGPU of the USSR. From May 7, 1930 - Deputy Head of the SOSPO OGPU of the USSR. Since March 14, 1931 - Head of the 1st department of the SOSPO OGPU of the USSR. From August 23, 1931, at the same time, assistant to the head of the SPO. From December 3, 1931 - Deputy Head of the SPO of the OGPU of the USSR. From July 5, 1933 - assistant chief, from May 21, 1935 - second deputy chief of the INO OGPU-NKVD of the USSR. From February 15, 1937 - head, from May 27 - deputy head of the Special Bureau of the NKVD of the USSR. August 19, 1937 arrested. On August 29, 1938, the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR was sentenced to death by firing squad. He was awarded the Order

of the Red Banner (December 28, 1927) and the badge of the Cheka-OGPU (November 13, 1924). **Gorskaya (nee Rosenzweig, husband Zarubina) Elizaveta Yulievna** (1900-1987). Soviet spy. The daughter of the manager of the forestry in the estate of the landowner. She graduated from the gymnasium in Chernivtsi, studied at the historical and philological faculties of Chernivtsi, Paris and Vienna universities. In 1923 she joined the Communist Party of Austria. In 1924–1925 worked in the embassy and trade mission in Vienna. In 1925–1928 was recruited to work in the Vienna residency of the INO OGPU. She traveled from Vienna to Turkey to perform special assignments. From the end of the 1920s. together with her husband (V. M. Zarubin) for nine years she was on illegal intelligence work in Denmark, Germany and France. In 1941–1944 - in legal residency in the United States. Upon returning to Moscow in 1944-1946. worked in the central apparatus of foreign intelligence. In

September 1946, she was transferred to the reserve. **Gorsky Anatoly Veniaminovich** (1907-?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in vil. Menshikovo, Kansky district, Krasnoyarsk Territory. In the state security bodies since 1928, he worked in the Special Department of the ECU OGPU. In 1936 he was transferred to foreign intelligence. Assistant to the Resident, since 1940 - Resident in London. In January 1944 he returned to the USSR. From the middle of 1944 he was a resident in Washington. From 1947 to 1952 - in leadership work in the central intelligence apparatus. Since 1953 - in leadership work in the Second Main Directorate of

Gorshkov Nikolai Mikhailovich (1912-1994). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. Born in with. Resurrection of the Gorky region in a peasant family. Since 1930 - a worker at the radiotelephone plant in Gorky. In 1932-1938 - studying at the Kazan Aviation Institute, after which he was sent to the Central School of the NKVD, and from there - to the School for Special Purposes. After graduating from the SHON in 1939, he was sent to Italy. Since 1941 - in the central intelligence apparatus. In 1943-1944 - Resident of foreign intelligence in Algeria, in 1944-1950. — in Italy. In 1950-1954 - in the central office: head of the department, then deputy head of the Illegal Intelligence Directorate. In 1954-1955 - resident in Switzerland. Later he worked in the central office, taught at the Red Banner Institute of Foreign Intelligence. **Gottwald Klement** (1896-1953). Figure of the Czechoslovak and international communist movement. In 1935-1943 - Secretary of the ECCI. Leader of the Czechoslovak communists, head of Czechoslovakia (1948-1953).

Mourning Andrey Grigorievich (1905—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in with. Arnautovka, Voznesensky district, Odessa region, in a peasant family. Ukrainian. Member of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League from 1924 to 1930. Candidate member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since July 1925, member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since May 1928. He graduated from four classes of a rural school in the village. Arnautovka. From April 1913 to November 1920 he was a farm laborer for the kulak Ilya Bogdanov. From November 1920 to December 1922 he was a member of the Voznesensky food detachment. From December 1922 to September 1923, he was a hammer fighter at the blacksmith Shcherbina in the village. Arnautovka. From September 1923 to August 1925 - chairman of the village council in the village. Arnautovka. From August 1925 to October 1928 he was a student of the workers' faculty at the Moscow Institute of Transport Engineers, from October 1928 to September 1930 he was a student at Moscow Higher Technical School, from September 1930 to December 1931 he was a student at the Automechanical Institute. Lomonosov. From December 1931 to August 1934 - foreman of the workshop of the automobile plant. Stalin. From August 1934 to November 1935, he was a cadet of the artillery division of the searchlight regiment No. 1. From November 1935 to June 1936, he was the head of the auto depot workshop of the Narkompischeprom bakery trust. From September 1936 to February 1938 he was a student at the Institute of Oriental Studies.

employee of the NKVD of the USSR. From August 1938 to April 1939 - on a business trip to the United States. From April 1940 to June 1943 - in England and Sweden. From August 1951 to March 1953 - in Germany and Austria. In March-April 1953 - Deputy Head of the Department of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR. Since April

1953 - retired. **Graflin Grigory Borisovich** (1891-?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in Odessa. Jew. In June-October 1908 - Menshevik. Member of the RCP(b) from November 1919. He graduated from the six-year city school in 1906 and three courses of a technical school in 1909 in Odessa. In 1910–1913 - Printer of the typolithography of the Kulberg brothers in Odessa. From 1913 to November 1917 - a soldier, then a junior non-commissioned officer of the 131st Tiraspol Infantry Regiment. In November 1917 - May 1918 - commander of the communications company of the International Regiment. From May 1918 to July 1919 - commander of the communications battalion of the 57th Infantry Division. From August 1919 to August 1920 - military commandant of Romny, Priluki, Sumy, Konotop. From August 1920 to April 1921 - military commandant of Kyiv and Chernigov. From April 1921 to September 1922 - Secretary of the Deputy Head of the Supply Department of the Red Army. From September 1922 to November 1924 - Deputy Head of the General Department of the Budget Department of the USSR Narkomfin. From November 1924 to September 1926 - Secretary of the First Deputy People's Commissar of the RKI and the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From September 1926 to April 1927 - Deputy Manager of the Main Secretariat of the People's Commissariat for Foreign and Internal Trade of the USSR. From April 1927 to September 1931 - business manager and director of the import department of Amtorg in New York. From September 1931 to December 1938 - an employee of the OGPU-NKVD. From December 1938 to December 1943 he was under investigation. From December 1943 to October 1956 - in economic work, then retired in Leningrad.

Rehabilitated by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on September 22, 1956 **Grechko Andrey Antonovich** (1903–1976). Soviet military leader. Marshal of the Soviet Union (1955). Member of the CPSU (b) since

1928. Since 1967 - Minister of Defense of the USSR. Twice Hero of the Soviet Union (1958, 1973). **Grigulevich Iosif Romualdovich** (b. 1913). Soviet scien

illegal work through the NKVD in Latin America and Europe. In 1957–1960 - Deputy Head of Department at the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Since 1960 - senior researcher, since 1970 - head of the sector of the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Gridnev Vyacheslav Vasilievich (1898-1991). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General (1945). Member of the RCP (b) since 1918. In 1917 - private of the 5th company of a separate electrical battalion. In 1919–1920 - Red Army communications officer on an armored train. Since September 1921, he was an employee of the Moscow Cheka. In 1923–1924 - student of the Higher Border School. In 1924–1931 - commandant of the border station, head of the border detachment on the Soviet-Iranian border. In 1931–1932 - at the advanced training courses of the Higher School of the OGPU. In 1932–1936 Mongolian border guard instructor. In 1936–1939 - Head of the border detachment on the Soviet-Iranian border. Since August 1939 - head of the department of the Main Directorate of the Border Troops of the NKVD of the USSR. After the liberation of Western Belarus, he was the head of the operational group of the NKVD of the BSSR, then the head of the Volkovysk city department of the NKVD. In 1941–1942 - Commander of the 1st regiment of OMSBON. In 1942–1943 - commander of the OMS BONA. From November 1943 to January 1949 - Advisor to the Minister of State Security of the MPR. Member of the war with Japan. Since 1949 - Head of the Department of the Information Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In 1950–1960 - Head of the Higher School of Border Troops. Retired.

Grinchenko Simona Isaakovna (1918–1964). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Participant in the Spanish Civil War. During the Great Patriotic War - a radio operator of a special detachment. After the end of the war - in intelligence work in the First Main Directorate of the KGB.

Hoover Herbert Clark (1874–1964). American

statesman. From 1919 he headed the American Relief Administration (ARA). In 1921–1928 - Minister of Commerce. In 1929–1933 - President of the U.S.A.

Gudimovich Petr Ilyich (Ivan) (1902–1993). Soviet spy. Employee of the INO NKVD since 1933. Resident of the illegal intelligence service of the NKVD-NKGB in Warsaw in October 1940 - June 1941.

Officially held the post of property manager of the USSR in Warsaw. He maintained contact with the Center through the legal residency of the NKGB in Berlin. **Guzenko**

Igor Sergeevich (1919-1985). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies, a defector. Unfinished higher education. Member of the Great Patriotic War. Lieutenant of the Red Army. From August 1943 in Canada. Soviet military intelligence officer. Cryptographer. On September 6, 1945, together with his wife, he became a defector. He handed over secret documents to the Americans.

Gutzeit Petr Davidovich (1901-1939). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major GB. Born in with. Borodaevka, Dnepropetrovsk region, in the family of a small merchant. In 1934–1938 - the first legal resident of foreign intelligence in the United States, then the head of the scientific and technical department of the INO GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Arrested in October 1938, shot on February 21, 1939. **Dagin**

Israel Yakovlevich (1896–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security of the 3rd rank (1935). Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1919. In the Cheka since 1918. From July 1934 - head of the UNKVD for the North Caucasus region, from April 1937 - head of the UNKVD for the Gorky region, from June 1937 - head of the 1st department GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, from March 1938 - head of the 1st department of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR, in September-November 1938 - head of the 1st department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR.

Deutsch Arnold Genrikhovich (Stefan Lang) (1904–1942). Soviet spy. Born in Vienna in the family of a small businessman. In 1923 he graduated from the gymnasium. Member of the Communist Party of Austria since 1924. In 1928 he graduated from the University of Vienna with a Ph.D. Since 1928 in the underground organization of the Comintern. Traveled as a courier and liaison to Romania, Greece, Syria, Palestine. Since 1932 - a member of the CPSU (b), in the INO NKVD. From the beginning of 1933 - at illegal work in France, assistant, then deputy resident. In 1934–1937 - in London. Recruited the "Cambridge Five" (Philby, McLane, Burgess). From September 1937 - in Moscow. Since 1938 - a citizen of the USSR. Member of the Institute of World Economy and World Economy of the USSR Academy of Sciences. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was sent as an illegal resident to

Argentina, but on November 7, 1942, he died on the Donbass transport sunk by a German cruiser.

Dekanozov Vladimir Georgievich (1898–1953). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies, a party and statesman. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1920, since 1939 - candidate member of the Central Committee. In 1932–1934 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Georgia for transport and supply, in 1934-1936. - Head of the Soviet Trade Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) Gruzin, in 1937 and 1938. - Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, People's Commissar of the Food Industry of the Georgian SSR. In 1938–1939 - **Head** of the Foreign Department, Deputy Head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From November 1940 to June 1941 - Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Germany. On December 23, 1953, by a special judicial presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to capital punishment together with L.P. Beria.

Dimitrov Georgy (Georgi) Mikhailovich (1882–1949). Active in the Bulgarian and international communist movement. Born in a working-class family near the town of Radomir. From 1902 he was a member of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Labor Party. After the split of the party, he joined the “Tesnyakov” faction. From 1909 he was a member of the Central Committee of the Narrow Socialist Party. In 1913 he was elected to the Bulgarian Parliament. At the beginning of 1918 he was arrested, in December he was released.

One of the leaders of the armed uprising in Bulgaria in September 1923. After the failure of the uprising, he emigrated. Worked in the Comintern. In 1933 he was arrested in Berlin and charged with organizing the Reichstag fire. After the Leipzig process he was released and **in** February 1934 he arrived in Moscow. In 1935–1943 - General Secretary of the ECCI. In 1937–1945 - Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In November 1945 he returned to his homeland. Since November 1946 - Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. General Secretary of the BKP since December 1948

Drozdov Viktor Alexandrovich (1902—?). An employee of the Soviet internal affairs bodies. A native of Odessa. Member of the Cheka since 1921. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927. Since March 19, 1938, he was an assistant to the head of the NKVD police department and head of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia of the Stalingrad region. From April 11, 1941 - Head of the Police Department of the NKVD of Moscow. Since October 7, 1941 - Deputy Head of the 1st Department of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR,

from June 1, 1942 - head of the 3rd department of the Fourth Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. On April 24, 1943, he was appointed head of the department of the NKVD of the USSR for combating banditry. From September 2, 1943 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. From April 14, 1944 to May 22, 1945 - Head of the NKVD Directorate for the Grozny Region. Since August 9, 1945 - head of the department of prisoners of war of the Operational Directorate of the GUPVI NKVD of the USSR. On October 7, 1953, he was dismissed from the bodies of the NKVD of the USSR.

Yezhov Nikolai Ivanovich (1895–1940). Soviet party and statesman. Bolshevik since 1917. Member of the Civil War. In the Red Army in 1919-1921. Since 1922, at party work: executive secretary of the Mari and Semipalatinsk provincial committees. Cossack Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1927–1929 - Deputy Head of the Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Deputy People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR (1929–1930), instructor, assistant to the deputy head of the Distribution Department, Personnel Department and Industrial Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (1930–1934), Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (1935–1938), Deputy Chairman (1934) and chairman (1935–1936) of the Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Member of the Central Committee in 1934-1939, member of the CPC in 1934-1939, candidate member of the Politburo in 1937-1939. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR (September 1936 - December 1938), General Commissar of State Security (1937). People's Commissar for Water Transport of the USSR (April 1938 - April 1939). Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Awarded

the Order of Lenin (1937). Shot on February 4, 1940. **Alexey Alekseevich Epishev** (1908–1985). Soviet party leader. Army General. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1929. In 1938 he graduated from the Military Academy of Mechanization and Motorization of the Red Army. In 1940–1943 - First Secretary of the Kharkov Regional Committee and the City Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine, authorized by the Military Council of the Stalingrad Front, in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Deputy People's Commissar of Medium Machine Building of the USSR. In 1943–1946 - Member of the Military Councils of a number of armies. In 1946–1949 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine, in 1950-1951. - First Secretary of the Odessa Regional Committee and City Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. In 1951–1953 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR. In 1953–1955 - First Secretary of the Odessa Regional Committee. In 1955–1961 - Extraordinary and

1961–1962 — in Yugoslavia. Since May 1962 - Head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU from 1952 to 1964. Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU since 1964. Hero of the Soviet Union (1978). **Zhdanov Andrey Alexandrovich** (1896–

1948). Soviet state and party leader. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1915 ... candidate member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927 ... member of the Central Committee since 1930 ... candidate member of the Politburo since 1935, member of the Politburo since 1939. Participant in the October Revolution and the Civil War. In 1924–1934 - First Secretary of the Nizhny Novgorod Provincial Committee and the Gorky Regional Party Committee. From 1934 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, head of the Agricultural, Planning, Financial and Trade Departments, from November 1938 - the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the Central Committee, at the same time in 1934-1944. - First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee and City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1946–1947 - Chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Armed Forces.

Joliot-Curie Frederic (1900–1958). French physicist, member of the Paris Academy of Sciences (1943). Born in Paris. In 1923 he graduated from the School of Physics and Chemistry (Paris). In 1925–1930 worked at the Radium Institute and at the same time taught at various educational institutions in Paris. In 1930 he defended his doctoral dissertation and became a researcher at the National Science Foundation, from 1932 he also taught at the Sorbonne. Since 1937 he was a professor at the College de France and at the same time the head of the Laboratory of Atomic Fusion at the National Center for Scientific Research (in 1944-1945 - director). In 1946–1950 - High Commissioner of the Commissariat for Atomic Energy organized on his initiative. Since 1956 he has been a professor at the University of Paris, head of the Curie Laboratory at the Radium Institute and director of the Institute of Nuclear Physics in Orsay. Since 1950 - Chairman of the World Peace Council, in 1950 initiated the Stockholm Appeal. Laureate of the Lenin Prize "For strengthening peace between peoples" (1951). Since 1947, President of the France-USSR Society, one of the founders and President (since 1946) of the World Federation of Scientific Workers. President of the French Physicochemical Society (1936–1938). Member of many academies of sciences and scientific societies, including a foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1947).

Zhukov Georgy Konstantinovich (1896–1974). Soviet military leader. Marshal of the Soviet Union (1943). Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1919. In 1939 he commanded the Soviet troops in the battles on the Khalkhin Gol River. In January-July 1941 - Chief of the General Staff. During the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1942. - Commander of the Reserve, Leningrad and Western Fronts. From August 1942 - First Deputy People's Commissar of Defense and Deputy Supreme Commander. In 1944–1945 - Commander of the troops of the 1st Ukrainian and 1st Belorussian fronts. In 1953–1955 - Deputy Minister, in 1955-1957. - Minister of Defense of the USSR. **Zhukovsky Semyon Borisovich** (1896-1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the

Bolshevik Party since 1917. In 1934-1936. - Member of the CPC. In 1931, he was a member of the collegium of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade, deputy trade representative of the USSR in Germany. In 1933 - Deputy Head of the Import Department of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade. From October 16, 1936 - Head of the Administrative and Economic Department of the NKVD of the USSR, in 1937 - Deputy Head of the 3rd Department of the NKVD GUGB. From July 27, 1937 to January 13, 1938 - head of the 12th department of the NKVD GUGB. From January 8 to October 3, 1938 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Then the head of the Ridder polymetallic plant. On January 24, 1940 he was shot.

Zhuravlev Viktor Pavlovich (1902-1946). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the RCP (b) since 1920. Since 1921 - in the bodies of the OGPU. From July 1934 to 1937 - Head of the SPO UGB of the Tomsk City Department of the NKVD. In 1937, he was deputy head of the SPO of the UGB NKVD for the Krasnoyarsk Territory. From October 1937 - head of the UNKVD for the Kuibyshev region, from February 1938 - for the Ivanovo region, from December 1938 - for the Moscow region. From June 1939 - head of the Karaganda ITL of the NKVD. From March to July 1944 - at the disposal of the personnel department of the NKVD of the USSR. From July 1944 to December 1946 - at work in the Dalstroy NKVD. Died.

Zhuravlev M.I. (1911-1976). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. In 1941–1948 - Head of the NKVD Department for Moscow and the Moscow Region.

Zhuravlev Pavel Matveyevich (1898-1956). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General (1945). Department Director

INO NKVD (1939–1941), head of department of the First Directorate of the NKGB (1941–1942), NKVD foreign intelligence resident in Tehran (1943–1945).

Zhurbenko Alexander Spiridonovich (1903–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major GB (1937). Since 1920 in the Cheka. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1928. Since March 1935 - assistant to the head of the SPO UGB NKVD in the Moscow region. From November 1936 - head of the 6th department of the SPO of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Since April 1937 - head of the 9th department of the 4th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Since May 1938 - head of the 4th department of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR.

From September to November 1938 - **head of** the UNKVD for the Moscow region. Repressed. Sentenced to capital punishment. **Zavenyagin Avraamy Pavlovich** (1901-1956). Soviet statesman. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917, in 1934-1939, 1952-1956. - candidate member of the Central Committee. In 1933–1937 - Director of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works. In 1937 - March 1938 - Deputy People's Commissar of Heavy Industry, in 1938-1941. - head of construction, then director of the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine. In 1941–1950 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, then Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1945–1953 - Deputy Head of the First

Main Directorate under the Council of People's Commissars - Council of Ministers of the USSR. **Zakovsky (Shtubis) Leonid Mikhailovich (Heinrich Ernestovich)** (1894–1938). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security of the 1st rank (1935). Bolshevik since 1913. A native of Latvia. Member of the October Revolution in Petrograd. In the Cheka since December 1917. Member of the Civil War. Since 1921, the chairman of the Podolsk Cheka. Head of the Odessa OGPU (1923-1925), Plenipotentiary of the OGPU for the Siberian Territory (1926-1932), Belarus (1932-1934), Head of the UNKVD for Leningrad and the region (December 1934 - January 1938), from January 1938 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR and head of the UNKVD for the Moscow Region. Since April 1938, he was the head of the construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric complex of the NKVD of the USSR. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of

Zarubin Vasily Mikhailovich (1894-1972). Soviet spy. Major General. Member of the RCP(b) since 1918. Active participant in the Civil War in Siberia and the Far East. Since 1921 in the organs of the Cheka. Head of the Economic Department of the OGPU in Vladivostok. Since 1925, an employee of the INO. In the second half of the 20s - 30s. (about 13 years) in illegal work in Germany and France. He achieved outstanding results in penetrating the ruling circles of these countries. In the prewar years, in leadership work at the Center. During the Great Patriotic War, a resident of Soviet intelligence in the United States. **Zel'dovich Yakov Borisovich** (1914–1987). Soviet physicist,

academician (1958; corresponding member since 1946). Was born in Minsk. In 1931, he began working at the Institute of Chemical Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Since 1946 he has been working at the Institute of Applied Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, since 1966 he has also been a professor at Moscow University. Created a school of relativistic astrophysics Three times Hero of Socialist Labor (1949, 1953, 1956), laureate of the Lenin Prize (1957) and four Stalin Prizes (1943, 1949, 1951, 1953). He was awarded the gold medal of I. V. Kurchatov (1977). Member of a number of foreign academies of sciences.

Zolotar Ivan Fedorovich (1905—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Russian. Since 1920 in the Red Army. Since 1922 - in the OGPU of the Kuban. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927. Since 1932 - operative officer of the ECO of the Bryansk operational sector. Since 1933 - the head of the Slavgorod, since 1934 - the Kamensky regional departments of the OGPU. From November 1936 - head of the Leninsk-Kuznetsk city department of the NKVD, senior lieutenant of the State Security Service. Arrested on February 15, 1938 "for discrediting organs and violating revolutionary legality", convicted by a military tribunal of the border troops of the NKVD ZSO on October 13, 1938 for five years in labor camps. Released on January 13, 1942 at the special request of the NKVD of the USSR with the removal of a criminal record. Since February 1942, in special work behind enemy lines, he was awarded the Order of Lenin on September 20, 1943 and the medal "For Courage" on October 29, 1943. On December 1, 1943, being the head of the task force, at the disposal of the 2nd

department of the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB, the CCP was reinstated in the CPSU (b) with experience since 1927. **Zorin Valerian Aleksandrovich** (1902–1986). S

teachers. Since 1920 he worked in a newspaper in Kremenchug. In 1922–1935 - in leadership work in the Moscow City Committee and the Central Committee of the Komsomol. In 1935 he graduated from the Higher Communist Institute of Education. In 1935–1938 - at party work. In 1939–1941 - Deputy Director of the Moscow City Pedagogical Institute. Since 1941 - at work in the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. In 1941–1942 - Assistant to the Secretary General of the NKID of the USSR, in 1942 - assistant to the head of the IV European Department of the NKID, in 1943 - assistant to the Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In 1943–1945 - Head of the IV European Department of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In 1945–1947 - Ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia. In 1947–1955 - Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, at the same time in 1952-1953. Permanent Representative of the USSR to the UN Security Council. In 1955–1956 - Ambassador of the USSR to Germany. In 1956–1965 - Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Since 1965 - Ambassador of the

USSR to France. Since 1971 - Ambassador-at-Large at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. **Zubov Petr Yakovlevich (pseudonym Grishin, Privalov)** (1898 -?). Soviet spy. Born in Tiflis in a working-class family. Worked on the railroad. Member of the RCP (b) since 1918. He was in the combat squad of the Bolsheviks. In 1920 he was arrested by the government of Georgia and exiled to Russia. He worked in the Cheka of the Terek region, in 1921-1927. - in the GruzChK OGPU, deputy head of the Secret Department. In 1928 he was sent to the residency of foreign intelligence in Istanbul, he worked under the name Grishin. In 1930–1931 again worked in the Transcaucasian GPU. In 1931–1933 - an employee of the Parisian residency of the INO OGPU. In 1933–1937 — in the central intelligence apparatus. From April 1937 to 1939, under the name Privalov, he was a foreign intelligence resident in Prague. During the Great Patriotic War, he led the preparation and deployment of special reconnaissance groups behind enemy lines. In 1946 he was transferred to the reserve.

Ignatov Nikolai Grigorievich (1901-1966). Soviet party and statesman. Member of the RCP(b) since 1924. In 1938-1941. - First Secretary of the Kuibyshev Regional Committee. In 1952–1953, 1957–1960 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Since 1960 - Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Since 1962 - Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the RSFSR, since 1963 - Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Eden Anthony (1897–1977). British statesman and diplomat. Conservative. In 1935–1938, 1940–1945 and 1951–1955 - Foreign Secretary. In 1939–1940 - Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1955–1957 - Prime Minister.

Izrailovich Abram Pavlovich (1901-?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. The son of a grain buyer. In 1915 he was evacuated with his family, first to Vitebsk, then to Saratov. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1919. In the same year he joined the ChON detachment. Then he served in the political department of the Saratov Gubernia

Military Commissariat. Since 1920 - in the organs of the Cheka.

Ilyichev Ivan Ivanovich (1905-1983). One of the leaders of Soviet military intelligence, a diplomat. Born in vil. Pillowcases near Kaluga. In May 1938 he graduated from the Military-Political Academy. Lenin and was appointed head of the political department of the Intelligence Department of the Red Army. Brigadier Commissioner. In 1942–1945 - Head of the GRU of the People's Commissariat of Defense. Lieutenant general. Since 1948 - in diplomatic work. In 1949–1952 - Deputy political adviser to the Soviet Control Commission in Germany. In 1952–1953 head of the Soviet diplomatic mission in the GDR. In 1953–1956 - High Commissioner, then Ambassador of the USSR to Austria. In 1956–1966 - Head of the III European Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1966–1968

- Ambassador of the USSR to Denmark. Then at a responsible job in the central office of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. **Ioffe Abram**

Fedorovich (1880-1960). Soviet physicist, academician (1920, corresponding member since 1918), vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1926–1929, 1942–1945). Born in Romny.

Graduated from the St. Petersburg Institute of Technology (1902). In 1903–1906 - trainee, assistant in the laboratory of W. Roentgen at the University of Munich. In 1906, he began working at the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute. In 1913–1948 - professor and in 1919-1948. Dean (intermittently) of the Faculty of Physics and Mechanics of the Institute. Lenin Prize (1961, posthumously). Hero of Socialist Labor (1955). Stalin Prize (1942). Member of many academies of sciences and scientific societies. In 1924–1930 - Chief editor of the "Journal of Applied Physics", in 1931-1938. - "Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics", 1931-1959. - Jour

Kaganovich Lazar Moiseevich (1893-1991). Soviet party, statesman. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1911. In 1917 - Member of the Saratov Committee of the Bolshevik Party. In 1918 - Commissioner of the All-Russian Collegium for the organization of the Red Army. In 1918-1919 - Chairman of the Nizhny Novgorod Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Executive Committee. In 1919 - Chairman of the Voronezh Gubernia Committee. and then the provincial executive committee. Since 1920 - member of the Turkestan Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), People's Commissar of the RCT of the Turkestan Soviet Republic. Since 1922 - head of the department of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). In 1924-1925 and 1928-1939 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) (VKP (b)). In 1925-1928 General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. In 1930-1935 - First Secretary of the MK party, at the same time in 1931-1934. - First secretary of the MGK of the party. In 1926-1930 - candidate member, in 1930-1957. - Member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (CPSU). In 1934-1935 - Chairman of the CPC under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and head of the department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1935-1937, 1938-1942, 1943-1944 - People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR. In 1937-1939 - People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR, in 1939 - the fuel industry of the USSR, in 1939-1940. - the oil industry of the USSR, at the same time until 1947 - Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars (Council of Ministers) of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1953-1957 - First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. At the June Plenum of the Central Committee (1957), he was removed from the Presidium of the Central Committee and from the Central Committee for "factional activity incompatible with the Leninist principles of the party." In 1961, he was expelled from the CPSU "for anti-Party activities."

Kakuchaya Varlam Alekseevich (1905-?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. In 1925 he graduated from the Pedagogical Institute in Sukhumi. In 1926-1930 studied intermittently at Tbilisi University. Since 1930 - in the NKVD. Assistant Commissioner, and then head of the regional department of the GPU of Karayazi (Georgia). Member of the CPSU(b) since 1936. In 1937-1938. - Head of the regional department of the NKVD in Zugdidi. In 1938 he was the first secretary of the Poti city committee. In 1938-1939 - Deputy Head of the Investigation Department of the GUGB NKVD in Moscow. In 1939-1941 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Abkhazia, in 1941 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Georgia. In 1941-1942 - Deputy head of the 2nd department of the NKVD of the USSR. Since March

1942 to May 1943 - Head of the 2nd Department and Deputy Head of the Fourth Directorate of the NKVD-NKGB of the USSR. In 1943–1947 - People's Commissar (Minister) of State Security of the North Ossetian ASSR. From August 1947 to October 1951 - Deputy Head of the Department of the Ministry of State Security of the Novosibirsk Region. From March 25, 1952 to March 30, 1953 - Deputy Head of the Department of the Ministry of State Security of the Rostov Region. From March 30 to April 10, 1953 - Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia. From April 10 to June 1953 - Head of the Counterintelligence Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Transcaucasian Military District. In 1956, the military tribunal of the Transcaucasian Military District sentenced him to fifteen years in prison. In 1968 he was released from prison.

Kallio Kyesti (1873–1940). Finnish statesman. Prime Minister of Finland 1922–1924, 1925–1926, 1929–1930 and 1936–1937 In 1937–1940 - President of Finland He joined the right wing of the Agrarian Union party. **Kaminsky Ivan Nikolaevich** (1896–1944). Soviet

spy. Active participant in the Civil War in Ukraine. From the beginning of the 20s. on foreign work through the INO OGPU in Poland. Czechoslovakia, Germany and other countries. In 1939 he was repressed. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was released and sent to work behind enemy lines. Committed suicide while being arrested by the Abwehr in Zhytomyr.

Kamo (Ter-Petrosyan Semyon Arshakovich) (1882-1922). Soviet statesman, terrorist, diplomat. Member

of the RSDLP since 1901. Since the autumn of 1921, he worked in the system of the Foreign Trade of the RSFSR, in the People's Commissariat of Finance of the Georgian SSR. Killed in 1922. **Kapitsa Petr Leonidovich** (1894–1984). Soviet physicist, academician (1939,

corresponding member since 1929). Born in Kronstadt. He graduated from the Petrograd Polytechnic Institute (1918) and remained to work at the department of A. F. Ioffe. In 1921 he was sent on a scientific mission to England, where he worked at the Cavendish Laboratory. In 1924–1932 - Deputy Director of the Cavendish Laboratory, in 1930-1934. - Director of the Mond Laboratory at the Royal Society, Professor. In 1929 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of London. After returning to the USSR, he organized the Institute of Physical Problems in Moscow, of which he was director in 1935–1946. and since 1955. In 1939–1946. - Professor

Moscow University, since 1947 - Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology. Twice Hero of Socialist Labor (1945, 1974), twice winner of the Stalin Prize (1941, 1943). Member of many foreign academies of sciences and scientific societies. Gold medal of M. V. Lomonosov (1959). medals of M. Faraday (1942), B. Franklin (1944), N. Bohr (1964), E. Rutherford (1966), F. Simon Prize (1973) and others. 1955).

Cardenas Lázaro (1895–1970). State, military and public figure of Mexico. Participant in the revolution of 1910–1917 A representative of the left wing of the ruling National Revolutionary Party (since 1946 - the Institutional Revolutionary Party), in 1930 he was elected chairman of the party's executive committee. In 1934-1940 he was President of Mexico. After the Second World War - an active participant in the Peace Movement, since 1955 - Vice-President, and since 1969 - Honorary President of the World Peace Council. Laureate of the International Lenin Prize "For strengthening peace among peoples" (1955). **Karin Fedor Yakovlevich (Krutysky Todres Yankelevich)** (1896–1937). One of the leaders of Soviet

intelligence. Jew, native of Susleny of the Bessarabian province. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1919, from the same year in the Red Army, then - in the bodies of the Cheka. In 1922–1924 - Illegal scout in Romania, Austria, Bulgaria. In 1924–1927 - Resident in Harbin. In 1928–1933 - resident in Germany and France. In the Intelligence Agency of the Headquarters of the Red Army since 1934, on January 20, 1935, he was appointed head of the 2nd department of the Intelligence Agency. On November 23, 1935, he was awarded the title of "corps commissar". Arrested on May 16, 1937, shot on August 21, 1937.

Alexander Alexandrovich Kayak (1896—?). The son of a ship mechanic. Until 1915 he studied. In 1915–1917 -

at the front. In 1917 he arrived in Petrograd. Member of the October Revolution. He was sent to the front near Pskov, where he fell seriously ill. Since 1919 - in the organs of the Cheka. **Cajander Aino Carlo** (1879–1943). Finnish statesman. Prime Minister of Finland in 1922, 1924 and 1937–1939 **Kvasnikov Leonid**

Romanovich (1905-1993). Employee

Soviet state security agencies. Was born in

family

railway worker at st. Nodal Tula province. In the state security agencies since September 1938. Repeatedly went on business trips to Germany and Poland. In 1943–1945 - Resident of scientific and technical intelligence in New York. From December 1966 - on pensions.

Kerensky Alexander Fedorovich (1881-1970). Advocate. Head of the Provisional Government in 1917. Member of the IV State Duma since 1912, was chairman of the Trudovik faction. From March 1917 - Socialist-Revolutionary. During the February Revolution of 1917, he was a member and deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Petrograd Soviet, joined the Provisional Government as the Minister of Justice, the Minister of War and the Navy, and from July 8, the Minister-Chairman. On August 30, he also took up the post of supreme commander in chief. In 1918 he emigrated to France, from 1940 he lived in the USA. In exile he edited the newspaper "Dni" (1922-1932). Author of memoirs and books about the revolution. In the last period of emigration, he was a professor at Stanford University in California.

Cairncross J. (?-?). Agent of the INO NKVD (since 1935), an employee of the British Foreign Office, the Ministry of Finance, MI-6 intelligence. During the Second World War, in the center of government communications (radio interception service).

Kikoin Isaak Konstantinovich (1908-1984). Soviet experimental physicist, academician (1953, corresponding member since 1943). Born in Žagary. Graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (1934). In 1927–1936 worked at the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology, in 1936–1943. - in the Urals Physics, he headed the Department of Physics at the Technical Institute and the Polytechnic Institute the creation of the laboratory, which (Sverdlovsk). He took an active part in was later transformed into the Institute of Atomic Energy. At the same time he was a professor at Moscow University (since 1955). Twice Hero of Socialist Labor (1951, 1978), laureate of the Lenin Prize (1959), Stalin Prizes (1942, 1949, 1951, 1953), State Prizes of the USSR (1967, 1980). He was awarded the gold medal of I. V. Kurchatov (1971), the prize of P. N. Lebedev (1979). **Kirsanova Claudia Ivanovna** (1888-1947). Figure of the international and Russian communist movement. Member

Bolshevik Party since 1904. She began her revolutionary activities in Perm. In 1905 she was a member of the combat squad, in 1906 she worked in the army. She was repeatedly arrested, in 1910 she was sentenced to four years of hard labor, followed by exile in Siberia. Liberated by the February Revolution, she led party work in the Urals, was the chairman of the Council of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies of Nadezhdinsk. After the occupation of the Urals by Kolchak, she returned to Moscow, was the secretary of the Khamovniki (now Frunzensky) district party committee. In 1920, she was sent to Siberia and elected secretary of the Omsk City Party Committee. Since 1922, upon returning to Moscow, she was the rector of the Communist University. Ya. M. Sverdlov, organized courses for county party workers under the Central Committee of the RCP (b). Then she headed the International Lenin School. During World War II, she acted as an agitator and lecturer among the soldiers of the Soviet Army. She worked among women, was a member of the Executive Committee of the International Congress of Women and the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women. Wife of E. M. Yaroslavsky.

Kiselev Vasily Ivanovich (1896-1960). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Since 1918 - in the Red Army. Member of the RCP (b) since 1919. Since 1922 - in the troops of the OGPU. Member of the Spanish Civil War and the Great Patriotic War. After the war, he served in the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, major

general. **Kiselev Nikolai Vasilievich** (1903-1983). Soviet party leader. Born in vil. Bornuks of the Gorodishchensky district of the Penza region in a peasant family. He began his career in 1923, worked as an instructor, head of the political education department of the Komsomol committee. He was the second secretary of the Polessky regional party committee, the first secretary of the Brest, Bialystok regional party committees, the second secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (b) B, the first secretary of the Omsk regional party committee, the deputy head of the Personnel Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the inspector of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From 1952 to 1960 - First Secretary of the Rostov Regional Committee of the CPSU, then until retirement - Advisor to the

Council of Ministers of the RSFSR. **Klyukin Konstantin Nikolaevich** (1904 —?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Merchant's son. Secondary education. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927. In the OGPU-NKVD

Department of the State Security Department of Kazakhstan. On June 20, 1937, he was sentenced by a military tribunal of the border troops of the NKVD of the USSR to two and a half years for domestic relations with exiles. On March 5, 1938, the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR reduced the sentence to one year on probation. On May 22, 1938, he was convicted by a Special Meeting on charges of revealing himself and agents during a business trip to China, "for a criminal attitude towards the fulfillment of a particularly important assignment." Released with a pre-trial detention. Expelled from the CPSU(b), September 25, 1939. The CPC confirmed the expulsion. Conviction cleared on May 30, 1941. Since September 1941 - at the disposal of the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB, completed a number of special tasks. On May 5, 1944, the CCP refused to be reinstated in the CP

Kobulov Amayak Zakharovich (1906–1954 (1955?)). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Brother B. 3. Kobulova. Lieutenant General (1945). Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1932. In the OGPU since 1927. In 1938, he was acting People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Abkhaz ASSR. In 1938–1939 - First Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. In 1939–1941 - Advisor to the Embassy of the USSR in Germany. In 1941–1945 People's Commissar of the NKGB-NKVD of the Uzbek SSR. In 1945–1951 - First Deputy Head of the GUPVI NKVD-MVD of the USSR. In 1951–1953 - First Deputy Head of the Gulag of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and Head of the UPVI of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1953 - Deputy Head of the Control Inspectorate under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1953 he was arrested. In 1954, by the military board of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to capital

punishment. **Kobulov Bogdan Zakharovich** (1904-1953). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. A native of Tiflis. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1925. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1922. From February 1936 - head of the Economic Directorate of State Security of the ZSFSR. From March 19, 1937 - Deputy Head of the 4th Department of the UGB of the Georgian SSR. From April 3, 1937 - head of the 4th department, from August 9, 1938 - deputy people's commissar of internal affairs of the Georgian SSR. Since September 1939 - Head of the Main Economic Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. From February 25, 1941 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From January 7, 1944 - Deputy People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR. Colonel General (1944). Since 1950 - Deputy Chairman of the MCC in Germany, in March-June 1953 - First Deputy Minister

internal affairs of the USSR. Arrested in June 1953, shot on December 23, 1953 together with L.P. Beria.

Kozelsky Boris Vladimirovich (Golovanevsky Bernard Volfovich) (1902-1936). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major of State Security (1935). Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1931. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1921. In 1930–1933. - Deputy Head of the Secret Political Department of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1933–1934 - Head of the SPO of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR, in 1934-1936. - Head of the

SPO of the UGB NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR. He committed suicide. **Kozlovsky Vatslav** (?-1943). Former officer of the Polish army. In 1940–1943 - Head of the Belarusian National Socialist Party, edited the fascist magazine "New Way". During the German occupation of Minsk, he was the editor-in-chief of the pro-fascist Belorusskaya Gazeta. Killed by partisans on November 1

Korzh Vasily Zakharovich (1899-1967). One of the leaders of the partisan movement in Belarus during the Great Patriotic War. Major General (1943). Born in vil. Khorostovo, Luninets district, Brest region, in a peasant family. Belarus. In 1921–1925 - a fighter of the partisan detachment of K.

P. Orlovsky, operating in Western Belarus. Since 1925 - chairman of collective farms in the Slutsk and Starobinsky districts of the Minsk region. Member of the CPSU(b) since 1929. In 1931-1936. - in the bodies of the NKVD of the BSSR. In 1936–1937 - Commander of the international partisan detachment in Spain. In 1939–1940 - Director of the grain farm in the Krasnodar Territory, State Farm. Lange in the Dobrush district of the Gomel region. Since 1940 - head of the sector of the Pinsk regional committee of the CP (b) B. In the early days of the Great Patriotic War, he formed and led one of the first partisan detachments in Belarus. In 1946 he graduated from the Military Academy of the General Staff. Since 1946, retired due to illness. In 1949–1953 - Deputy Minister of Forestry of the BSSR. In 1953–1963 - Chairman of the collective farm "Partisan Territory" of the Starobinsky District. Hero of the Soviet Union (August 15, 1944). He was awarded two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner, Orders of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree and the Red Star, and medals.

Korotkov Alexander Mikhailovich (1909-1961). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General. Employee of the INO NKVD (since 1933), head of the German department of the First Directorate

NKGB (1941–1944), deputy head of the NKGB Intelligence Directorate (1945). In 1946–1950 - Deputy Head of the First Main Directorate of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR, in 1950-1953. - Deputy Head of Bureau No. 1 of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR, in 1953-1954. - Head of the Department of the First Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR.

Kosenko (Kislov) Georgy Nikolaevich (1901–1939). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Captain GB. Born in Stavropol in a family of employees. Member of the RCP(b) since 1921. In the state security agencies since 1924. Since 1933 - an employee of the INO GUGB NKVD. In 1937–1938 - INO resident in Paris under the name Kislov. In November 1938 he was recalled to Moscow, in December 1938 he was arrested, on February 20, 1939 he was shot. **Kochergina Alexandra Vasilievna** (1900—?). An

employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1920. Primary education. In 1917–1920 - Pharmacy clerk. Before the establishment of Soviet power in the Caucasus, she participated in underground party work there. From 1920 to 1923 - technical secretary of the OGPU cell. Since 1923 - on operational work in the OGPU. Participant in the Spanish Civil War. **Kochetkov Viktor Vasilievich** (1902—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lower education. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since

1924. Head of the DTO of the NKVD of the Ordzhonikidze Railway. In 1940 he was sentenced by the military tribunal of the NKVD to five years for violations of the law. In 1940–1941 sat in the camp, worked there as the head of the construction of the forest mountain road and the Ordzhonikidzevsky sawmill. At the request of the NKVD of the USSR, he was released on October 9, 1941 with the removal of a criminal record. He performed a number of special tasks during the German offensive near Moscow, from May 1942 - behind enemy lines. Awarded the Order of the Red Banner (December 1943). February 23, 1944 reinstated in the CPSU (b). **Kravtsov Evgeny Ignatievich** (1913-1974). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. Born in the village of Nevinnomysskaya, Stavropol Territory, in the family of a doctor. In 1938 he graduated

from the Leningrad Industrial Institute. Since 1938 - in the NKVD. From 1942 to 1945 he was a resident of the NKVD in Turkey. In the future, he worked as a teacher at the Red Banner Institute of the KGB.

Cripps Richard Stafford (1889–1952). English politician. In the 1930s was one of the leaders of the left wing of the Labor Party in England, was a supporter of the repulse of fascist aggression. In 1940–1942 - British Ambassador to the USSR. In July 1941, on behalf of Great Britain, he signed an agreement with the USSR on joint actions in the war against Nazi Germany. He contributed to the development of Anglo-Soviet cooperation during the war years. **Kropotov Petr Nikolaevich** (1894-?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in vil. Cherkasy, Kromsky district, Oryol

province, in the family of an official-archivist and a teacher. Russian. Member of the RCP (b) from December 1918 with a break from 1923 to 1928. He graduated from a rural school in the village. Cherkasskaya in 1903, the 1st Oryol Gymnasium in 1913, three courses of the law faculty of St. Petersburg University in 1916. From October 1915 to September

1916 - junior statistician-economist of the Special Meeting on Food at the Ministry of Agriculture. From November 1916 to April 1917 - cadet of the 3rd Peterhof School

of Ensigns. In April-December 1917, he was an ensign, assistant course officer at the 3rd Peterhof School of Ensigns. From December 1917 to February 1919, he was a member of the county executive committee of the city of Krom, Oryol province. In February-June 1919, he was a member of the Presidium of the Oryol Provincial Executive Committee. In June-September 1919, he was the head of the division of the 36th division on the Southern Front. From September 1919 to March 1920 - treasurer, military commissar of the 482nd regiment of the 54th division. In March-June 1920 - instructor of the Political Department of the 59th Division, in June-August - a member of the Revolutionary Military Tribunal of the 59th Division, in August-November - a member of the Revolutionary Military Tribunal of the 3rd Turkestan Division. From November 1920 to March 1921 - Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Tribunal of the 1st Army of the Turkestan Front. In March-June 1921 - Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Tribunal at the headquarters of the Turkestan Front. June 1921 to March

1922 - Member of the Revolutionary Military Tribunal of the Turkestan Front. In March-August 1922 - an employee of the NKID. From August 1922 to September

1923 - Secretary of the Consulate General of the USSR in the city of Mazar-i-Sherif (Afghanistan). From September 1923 to November 1924 - secretary of the local committee of the Swiss syndicate in Moscow. From November 1924 to January 1925 -

unemployed. Since January 1925 - in the OGPU-NKVD of the USSR. In 1932 he was awarded the badge of an honorary worker of the Cheka-OGPU-NKVD. On April 28, 1938, the party committee of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR issued a severe reprimand with the introduction "for the loss of party vigilance expressed in connection with ... enemies of the people Mironov, Seely, Gavrilov, Saulov and others."

Kruglov Sergey Nikiforovich (1907-1977). One of the leaders of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel General (1945). A native of the village The mouth of the Zubtsovsky district of the Kalinin region. Member of the party since 1923. In the NKVD since 1938. Since 1938 - a special commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR, since 1939 - deputy, since 1943 - first deputy people's commissar of internal affairs of the USSR. On July 5, 1941 he was appointed a member of the Military Council of the Reserve Front, and in October 1941 - head of the Defense Construction Directorate - commander of the 4th sapper army. From December 25, 1945 to March 1953 - People's Commissar (Minister) of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From March to July 1953 - First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR, from July 1953 to February 1956 - Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From February 1956 - Deputy Minister of Power Plants of the USSR, from August 1957 to July 1958 - Deputy Chairman of the Economic Council of the Kirov Economic Administrative Region. In 1958, he was retired due to disability. In 1960, he was expelled from the CPSU. In 1977 he died as a result of an accident.

Kubatkin Petr Nikolaevich (1907–1950). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant general. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1930. Member of the OGPU since 1929. In 1939-1941. - Head of the UNKVD for the Moscow Region. In 1941 - head of the UNKVD for the Leningrad region, then head of the 3rd special department of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1941–1946 - Head of the UNKVD-UNKGB-UMGB in the Leningrad Region. In 1946 - head of the First Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of State Security. In 1946–1949 - Head of the UMGB in the Gorky region. In 1949 - Chairman of the Saratov Regional Council. In 1949 he was arrested. In 1950 he was sentenced to death by the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR.

Kudrya Ivan Danilovich (Maxim) (1912–1942?). Soviet spy. Born in with. Salnikov, Kyiv region. Graduated from the Military-Political School of the NKVD. Since 1938 - in the central

foreign intelligence apparatus. After the start of the Great Patriotic War, he was the head of an underground sabotage group in occupied Kyiv. July 5, 1942 arrested by the Germans. Died in custody. Hero of the Soviet Union (May 8, 1965. posthumously).

Kuznetsov Alexander Alexandrovich (1905–1950). Soviet party leader. In 1944–1946 - First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee and City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From April 1946 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Shot in connection with the so-

called "Leningrad affair" on October 1, 1950. **Kuznetsov Nikolai Ivanovich** (1911-1944). Soviet spy. Born in vil. Zyryanka of the Talitsky district of the Sverdlovsk region in a peasant family. Since 1938 - in the apparatus of foreign intelligence. In the summer of 1942, it was abandoned in the Ukraine occupied by the Germans. Acting under the guise of Lieutenant P. Siebert of the German army, he destroyed a number of officials of the occupation administration. On the night of March 8-9, 1944, he was ambushed by the UPA in the village.

Boratin of the Lviv region and was killed. Hero of the Soviet Union (November 5, 1944, posthumously).

Kukin Konstantin Mikhailovich (1897-1979). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. From 1918 to 1926 - in the Red Army. Since 1931 - in the INO OGPU. In 1931–1932 - in residency in England, in 1933-1934. — in Harbin. In 1937–1940 on a business trip to the USA. Since 1943 - a resident in England. In 1952, he was transferred to the reserve due to seniority. **Kulik Grigory Ivanovich**

(1890-1950). Soviet military leader. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917. Member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1939. Since 1937 - Commander of the Primorsky Group of Forces, in 1937–1938. - Head of the Main Artillery Directorate. From January 1939 - Deputy People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. During the Great Patriotic War, he repeatedly complained. Shot in 1950. **Kursky Vladimir**

Mikhailovich (1897–1937). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917. In the OGPU-NKVD since 1921. Until November 1936 - head of the UNKVD for the West Siberian Territory, from November 28, 1936 to April 15, 1937 - head of the Secret Political Department of the NKVD GUGB. In April-June 1937 - head of the 1st department of the GUGB of the NKVD and deputy people's commissar of internal affairs of the USSR. From June 14 to July 8

1937 - head of the 3rd department and deputy head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Committed suicide 8 July 1937

Kurchatov Igor Vasilyevich (1903-1960). Soviet physicist, academician (1943). Born in the city of Sim (now the Chelyabinsk region). Graduated from the Crimean University (1923). In 1925–1942 worked at the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology (since 1930 - Head of the Laboratory). In 1943, he organized Laboratory No. 2 of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was transformed in 1955 into the Institute of Atomic Energy, of which he was the director until the end of his life and which now bears his name. Three times Hero of Socialist Labor (1949, 1951, 1954), laureate of the Lenin Prize (1957), Stalin Prizes (1942, 1949, 1951, 1954). He was awarded the F. Joliot-Curie gold medal (1950).

Kutsin Emmanuil Solomonovich (Warte) (1890-1978). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Employee's son. Graduated from high school in Zhytomyr. Since 1919 - a Red Army soldier of the Ukrainian regiment, in 1920 - a cadet of the 4th artillery school in Kyiv. Member of the RCP (b) since 1920. In the 20-30s. - in the OGPU-NKVD. In 1935 - assistant to the head of the INO GUGB NKVD department. After being expelled from the CPSU (b), he was removed from operational work and transferred to the GUSHOSED NKVD system, where he worked from March 1938 to August 1942. From August 1942 to July 1944 he was on the instructions of the NKGB of the USSR behind enemy lines, has positive feedback from the leadership of the Fourth management of the NKGB and the command of the partisan unit of the Minsk region. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War 1st class, the Order of the Red Star and the medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War" 1st class. He was in the reserve of the OK NKVD of the USSR. On February 8, 1945, the CPC refused to be reinstated in the CPSU (b), allowing entry on a general basis. In the last years of his life - a personal pensioner. Died in Moscow.

Kuczynski Ursula (Werner Ruth, Sonya) (b. 1907). Soviet spy. Lieutenant colonel. Daughter of a prominent German economist and statistician. Since 1924 he has been a member of the KSMG.

Since 1926, a member of the KKE. She worked in the book publishing and book trade system. Since 1928 in the USA. then in China. In 1930–1932 collaborated with R. Sorge's residency in Shanghai. In 1933 she took a course of intelligence training in the USSR. Then on reconnaissance and sabotage work in Manchuria. Since 1936 in Poland, Danzig, Switzerland, where she provided great assistance in the creation of the "Red Chapel", Great Britain, w

Fuchs in "atomic espionage". Since 1950 he has been living in the GDR. She was awarded two Orders of the Red Banner.

Landau, Lev Davidovich (1908–1968). Soviet theoretical physicist, academician (1946). Born in Baku. Graduated from Leningrad University (1927). In 1927–1932 — Post-graduate student, researcher at the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology. In 1932–1937 headed the theoretical department of the Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology and at the same time headed the Department of Theoretical Physics of the Kharkov Mechanical Engineering Institute, since 1935 - the Department of General Physics of Kharkov University. From 1937 he headed the theoretical department of the Institute of Physical Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Simultaneously professor at Moscow University (1943–1947 and since 1955) and Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (1946–1950). Nobel Prize winner (1962). Hero of Socialist Labor (1954), laureate of the Lenin Prize (1962), Stalin Prizes (1946, 1949, 1953). Member of many foreign academies of sciences and scientific societies. Awarded with the F. London medal. **Lebedev Mikhail Fedorovich** (1904-1985). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies.

Colonel GB. From the family of a prison officer. Graduated from school of the 1st stage. Member of the CPSU(b) since 1928 (candidate since 1926). In the OGPU since 1922. In 1922-1928. - Authorized by the district department of the Mzhaisk GPU. Since 1928 - authorized by the Information Department of the OGPU. In 1943–1944 in SMERSH bodies in Belarus. After the Great Patriotic War - in the Far East. Since 1954 - retired. **Leonenko Anatoly Ivanovich** (1907 —?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in vil. Asetki of the Vitebsk region of the Vitebsk region in a

peasant family. Belarus. In 1920–1921 - laborer. In 1922–1924 - student, in 1924-1925. - an apprentice sewing artel in Vitebsk. In 1926–1927 - Worker of the state farm "Tulovo". In 1927–1930 - student of the Political Education College in Mogilev. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since December 1929. In June-July 1930 - Executive Secretary of the PK Komsomol of Belarus in the city of Shklov, Mogilev District. In August-November 1930 - inspector of the regional department of public education in the town of Gorodok, Vitebsk district. From November 1930 to October 1931 - at one-year courses in Smolensk at the headquarters of the Belarusian Military District. From November 1931 to

April 1932 - student of the Institute of National Economy. Plekhanov in Moscow. From May 1932 to August 1933 he was a cadet at the Pilot School in Orenburg. From September 1933 to August 1936 - student of the Institute of National Economy. Plekhanov, then until August 1937 - Secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the Institute. From September 1937 - in the bodies of the NKVD - MGB. From March 1943 to August 1948 - on a business trip abroad in Turkey and Yugoslavia. **Listengurt**

Mikhail Alexandrovich (1903–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major of State Security. Since 1933 - assistant to the head of the 5th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR - head of the department. From February 17, 1938 - head of the 5th department of the UGB NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR. On January 27, 1939, he was dismissed from the NKVD.

Litvin Mikhail Iosifovich (1892–1938). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissioner of State Security, 3rd rank (January 20, 1938). Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917. In 1930–1931. - Head of the Distribution Department of the Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee. In 1931–1932 - head of the sector, deputy head of the Distribution Department of the Central Committee, in March 1933 he was appointed head of the Personnel Department of the Central Committee of the CP(b)U. Since 1936 - the second secretary of the Kharkov regional committee. From October 15, 1936 - Head of the Personnel Department of the NKVD of the USSR. From May 17, 1937 - Head of the 4th (Secret Political) Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From January 20, 1938 - Head of the UNKVD for the Leningrad Region.

Committed suicide on November 12, 1938. **Litvinov (Ballah) Maxim Maksimovich (Meyer, Max)** (1876–1951). Soviet diplomat, had the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Member of the RSDLP since 1898. Iskra agent. Since 1908 in exile. In diplomatic work since 1917. In 1918, he was appointed diplomatic representative of the RSFSR in Great Britain, but the British government did not recognize his authority, and in September 1918 he was imprisoned. Exchanged for English diplomat and intelligence officer R. Lockhart. In 1918–1921 - Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR; in 1920 - Plenipotentiary of the RSFSR in Estonia; in 1921–1930 - Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR (since 1923 - the USSR), at the same time - a member of the Board of the People's Commissariat of the RCT and Deputy Chairman of the Glavkontsesskom. From 1922 - deputy head of the Soviet del

delegations at the Hague International Conferences. In 1930–1939 - People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR (since 1936 - Foreign Affairs), simultaneously in 1934-1938. Representative of the USSR in the League of Nations. Member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1934-1941. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1941–1946 - Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, at the same time in 1941-1943. - Ambassador of the USSR to the USA and in 1942-1943. - Ambassador of the USSR to Cuba, since 1946 - retired.

Lopatin Petr Grigorievich (1907-1974). One of the leaders of the partisan movement in Belarus during the Great Patriotic War. Born in vil. Izlekhoshcha, Usmansky district, Lipetsk region, in a peasant family. Russian. Since 1929 - in the Red Army. In 1934–1935 worked in the NKVD, since 1936 at the Minsk railway station. After the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was the commander of a squad, a platoon of a partisan detachment. Since March 1942 - the head of the special reconnaissance and sabotage group of the NKGB of the USSR "Experienced", since August 1942 - the commander of the partisan brigade "Uncle Kolya", operating in the Minsk region. Since 1944 - deputy chairman of the Borisov city executive committee, then the district executive committee. Member of the CPSU(b) since 1947. In 1955-1962. - in economic work.

Lukin Alexander Alexandrovich (1901—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant Colonel GB Jew. Party member 1918–1921, 1936–1940 and since 1944. In 1934, he worked in the Odessa regional department of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR, was arrested for ten days. In 1940 - Deputy Head of the Special Department of the UNKVD for the Moscow Region. July 30, 1940 expelled from the CPSU (b). Since June 20, 1942, he was in the task force under the command of Colonel Medvedev, was thrown from the air behind enemy lines. Head of undercover intelligence of the detachment. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War, 1st degree." Head of the 4th Department of the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB. In 1944 - assistant to the head of the operational group of the NKGB of the USSR. On October 11, 1944, the CPC was reinstated in the

party. **Lagin Viktor Alexandrovich** (1908–1943). Soviet spy. Born in the village Village of the Bryansk region in the family of a railway worker. In 1934 he graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute with a degree in mechanical engineering.

He worked as an engineer at the Leningrad Machine Tool Plant. Since 1938 - in the NKVD in the Leningrad region, then in the central apparatus of the NKVD. From July 1939 to June 1941 - on a business trip to the United States. In 1942, he was sent to underground work in Nikolaev, occupied by the Germans. In March 1943 he was arrested by the Germans. On July 17, 1943 he was shot.

McLane Donald Duart (1913–1983). Soviet spy. Born in London. In 1934 he graduated from the Faculty of Political History and Philology of the University of Cambridge. In the same year, he was recruited by the London agents of Soviet intelligence. From October 1935 he worked at the British Foreign Office, held diplomatic posts in the British embassies in France, the USA and Egypt. In 1950–1951 head of the American Department of the Foreign Ministry. In 1951, due to the threat of failure, he was illegally transferred to the USSR. He worked as a senior research fellow at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. **Maklyarsky**

Mikhail (Isidor) Borisovich (1909–1978). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in Odessa in the family of a tailor. Since 1924 - in the border troops. Since 1927 - in the OGPU. In 1932 he graduated from the Central Asian University in Tashkent. An employee of the Secret Political Department of the NKVD (1930s), an employee of the Counterintelligence Directorate of the NKVD (1939–1941). Since 1941 - head of the 3rd department of the Special Group under the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs. Since 1942 - head of the 3rd department of the Fourth Directorate of the NKVD. Colonel GB (1942). Since 1947 - retired. In 1947–1951 - Chairman and Director of the State Associations of the USSR. Expelled November 6, 1951. Released November 16, 1953. In 1960–1972 - Director of higher screenwriting and directing courses in Moscow. Scriptwriter of the films The Feat of the Scout (1947), Secret Mission (1950), Night Patrol (1957) and others. **Malenkov Georgy Maximilianovich** (1901-1988). Soviet party and statesman. Since 1919 - in the Red

Army. Member of the RCP(b) since 1920. Since 1925 - in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since 1930 - head of the department of the Moscow Party Committee. In 1934–1939 - Head of the ORPO of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Member of the Central Committee in 1939–1957, candidate member of the Politburo in 1941–1946, member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the

VKP(b) - CPSU in 1946-1957 In 1939–1946 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Since 1939 - Head of the Personnel Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1946–1953, 1955–1957 - Deputy Chairman, in 1953-1955 - Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Since 1961 - retired.

Mamulov Stepan Solomonovich (1902-?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. A native of Tbilisi. Member of the RCP(b) since 1921. In 1923-1927. - at party work in Abkhazia. In 1927–1931 - on party work in Georgia, Kazakhstan and Dnepropetrovsk. In 1934–1938 - Head of the Department of Leading Party Bodies, Third Secretary of the Tbilisi Committee of the CP(b) of Georgia, Head of the Agricultural Department of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Georgia. Since 1939 - in the NKVD: from January 3, 1939 - First Deputy Head of the Secretariat of the NKVD of the USSR. From August 16, 1939 to April 26, 1946 - Head of the Secretariat of the NKVD-MVD of the USSR. From April 22, 1946 to March 11, 1953 - Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From March 12, 1953 to April 10, 1953 - Head of the Secretariat of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. Since April 10, 1953 - Head of the Department of Party, Komsomol and Trade Union Bodies of the Central Committee. CP of Georgia. June 30, 1953 arrested. On September 28, 1954, by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to fifteen years in prison. On June 28, 1968, he was released from prison in the Vladimir Region after serving his sentence. **Marshall George Catlett** (1880–1959). American military leader. General of the

Army (1944). In 1939–1945 - Chief of Staff of the US Army. In 1947–1949 - US Secretary of State, 1950-1951 - Minister of Defence. Initiator of the Marshall Plan.

Maslennikov Ivan Ivanovich (1900-1954). Soviet military leader. General of the Army (1944). Hero of the Soviet Union (1945). In 1939–1941 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. During the Great Patriotic War, from July 1941 he commanded the 29th and 39th armies, the Northern Group of Forces of the Transcaucasian Front, the North Caucasian Front, from May to December 1943 - Deputy Commander of the Volkhov, South-Western and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts, from December 1943 - Commander of the 42nd Army, from March 1944 - Deputy Commander of the Leningrad Front, from April 1944 - Commander of the 3rd Baltic Front. In 1945

commander-in-chief of the Soviet troops in the Far East. In 1945–1947 - Commander of the Baku and Transcaucasian military districts. In 1948–1954 - Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. On April 16, 1954, he shot himself. **Makhnev V. A.** (1904–1966). In 1940–1941 -

Deputy People's Commissar of State Control of the USSR, in 1941-1945. - Deputy People's Commissar of Ammunition of the USSR, at the same time in 1942-1945. - Deputy member of the GKO. In 1945–1953 - Head of the Secretariat of the Special Committee under the Council of People's Commissars (Council of Ministers) of the USSR.

Mdivani (Budu) Polikarp Gurgenevich (1877–1937). Revolutionary, Soviet party and statesman. Member of the RSDLP since 1903. Participant in the revolution of 1905–1907. An active participant in the revolution of 1917 and the Civil War in Transcaucasia. From the end of 1918 to March 1920 - member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 11th Army, head of the Political Department of the 10th Army. In 1920–1921 - a member of the Caucasian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), at the same time - a representative of the RSFSR at the Eastern Front of Turkey. In June 1921–1923 - Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Georgia, Chairman of the Union Council of Transcaucasia. In 1922 he was elected a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Georgia. He headed a group of leaders of the CP (b) G, who came into conflict with Ordzhonikidze and were accused of "national deviationism." In November 1922, he was a member of the delegation at the Lausanne Conference; in November 1923, he was introduced to the Glavkontsesskom. In 1928 he was expelled from the party as a Trotskyist. Repented. In 1931 he was reinstated in the party. In 1931–1936 - Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, People's Commissar of Light Industry, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Georgian SSR. In 1936 he was again expelled from the party for anti-party activities. In July 1937, in the case of

the so-called "Trotskyist espionage and sabotage center" (Georgia), he was sentenced to death. **Medvedev Dmitry Nikolaevich** (1898-1954). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. Born in the town of Bezhitsa, Bryansk district, Oryol province, in the family of a steelworker. Since 1918 - in the Red Army. Since 1920 - in the Cheka. Since 1936 - in the INO NKVD. Since the end of 1939 - retired for health reasons. After the start of the Great Patriotic War - in OMSBON. From August 1941 to January 1942 - commander of the sabotage detachment "Mitya", from June 1942 to September 1944 - com

"Winners", operating in the rear of the German troops. Since 1946 in retired.

Bear Philip Demyanovich (1890–1937). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. A native of the village Mosevo Grodno province. Belarusian. Member of the RSDLP since 1907. In the Cheka since 1918. Chairman of the Tula (1918) and Petrograd (1919) Cheka. Member of the Board of the Cheka. Head of the Special Department of the Western Front. Plenipotentiary representative of the Cheka in the Western Territory (1921–1922). Plenipotentiary of the OGPU in the Leningrad Military District (1924–1929). From December 1929 to December 1934 - head of the GPU-UNKVD for Leningrad and the region. In connection with the murder of Kirov on January 23, 1935, he was sentenced to three years in prison. Head of the Northern Mining Administration. At the end

of 1937 he was shot. **Meitner (Meitner) Lise** (1878–1968). Australian physicist and radiochemist. Born in Vienna. She graduated from the University of Vienna (1905). She began her scientific activity in the Laboratory of O. Hahn in Berlin in 1907 as a guest. In 1912–1933 worked at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry (Berlin-Dahlem), headed the physics department from 1918 and at the same time from 1912 worked at the University of Berlin (since 1926 - professor). In 1933, she was persecuted by the fascist regime and was forced to emigrate first to Denmark and then to Sweden. In 1938–1946 worked at the Nobel Institute, in 1947-1960. - in the laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission at the Royal Institute of Technology (Stockholm). Since 1960 she lived in England. Member of a number of academies of sciences and scientific societies.

Melnikov N. D. (1905-1944). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. State Security Commissioner. In 1939–1941 - Deputy Head of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. Since 1942 - Deputy Head of the Fourth Directorate of the NKVD-NKGB of the USSR and at the same time Deputy Head of the Directorate for Prisoners of War and Internees.

Committed suicide. **Mercader Ramon** (?—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. In 1940, he made an attempt on L. D. Trotsky. Hero of the Soviet Union.

Merkulov Vsevolod Nikolaevich (1895–1953). One of the leaders of the Soviet state security agencies. Army General. A native of the city of Zagatala (Azerbaijan). Member of the CPSU (b) since 1925. In the bodies

VChK since 1921. In 1931 - Head of the Secret Political Department of the GPU of the ZSFSR. In 1931–1938 - in party work in the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Georgia and the TSFSR. In 1938–1941 - Head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR and First Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. People's Commissar (Minister) of State Security of the USSR in January-June 1941 and in 1943-1946. From July 1941 to April 1943 - First Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1946–1947 - Deputy chief, in 1947-1950. - Head of the Main Directorate of Soviet Foreign Affairs under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In 1950–1953 - Minister of State Control of the USSR. In the summer of 1953 he was arrested together with L.P. Beria, on December 23, 1953 he was shot.

Meshik Pavel Yakovlevich (1910–1953). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. In 1938–1939 - head of the 3rd department of the 2nd department of the Main Economic Directorate (GEM) of the NKVD of the USSR, in 1939 - assistant to the head of the Investigative Department of the NKVD of the USSR. From September 1939 - head of the Investigative Department of the GEM, from March 1940 - head of the 1st department of the GEM of the NKVD of the USSR. Since February 1941 - People's Commissar of State Security of the Ukrainian SSR. From July to November 1941 and from November 1942 - Head of the Economic Department of the NKVD of the USSR. Since May 1943 - Deputy Head of the Main Directorate of the SMERSH NPO of the USSR. In December 1945 he was relieved of his post. In 1946–1953 - Deputy Head of the First Main Directorate under the Council of People's Commissars (Council of Ministers) of the USSR, in March-June 1953 - Minister of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, lieutenant general. On December 23, 1953, he was shot by the verdict of the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR, together with L.P.

Beria. **Miller Georgy Georgievich** (1898-?). An activist of the communist movement, an employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior lieutenant of state security. Austrian. Born into a working class family. One of the organizers of the Communist Party of Austria in 1918. Head of the party organization in Deutsch-Wagram. Since 1922, on the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPA, he worked in sports organizations. In 1923, he was a delegate to the II Congress of the Red Sports International, for which he was expelled by the Social Democratic leadership from the Workers' Sports Union. Since 1924, he was a deputy of the city council of Deutsch Wagram and editor of the local communist newspaper Gemeinde Correspondent. In 1924–1927 - courier of the USSR mission in Austria. In 1927–1930 - at illegal work in the special apparatus of the Central Committee

KPA. Supervised the production of false documents for the workers of the Comintern and Soviet intelligence. In connection with the threat of failure in 1930 he left for the USSR. Member of the CPSU(b) since 1931. In 1930-1945. - Responsible officer of the OGPU-NKVD of the USSR. He was awarded the Orders of the Red Star, "Badge of Honor", the medal "For Military Merit". In 1937 he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner in connection with his participation in the events in Spain.

Milstein Mikhail Abramovich (1910–1992). Soviet military intelligence officer. Lieutenant General (1966). Born in the city of Achinsk, Krasnoyarsk Territory in the family of an employee. In 1927 he graduated from an incomplete secondary school, in 1930 - from a pedagogical college. Since 1930 - in the Red Army. Employee of the Intelligence Department of the Headquarters of the Red Army. In 1941 he graduated from the Higher Military Special School. In 1941–1945 - Deputy Head of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the People's Commissariat of Defense. In 1948 he graduated from the Military Academy of the General Staff. Since 1954 - Head of the Department of the Military Academy of the General Staff. Major General (1955). Since 1972 - retired. Died in Moscow.

Minaev-Tsikhonovsky Alexander Matveevich (1888–1939). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissioner of State Security, 3rd rank (April 3, 1937). Member of the RCP (b) since 1919. Since 1919 - in the Cheka. From July 1934 - head of the UNKVD for the Chelyabinsk region, from July 1936 - for the Stalingrad region. From April 7, 1937, he was deputy head of the 3rd department (counterintelligence) of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, and from July 11, 1937, he was the head of the 3rd department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From March 1938 - head of the 8th department of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. From June to November 1938 - Deputy People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR. Arrested on November 6, 1938. Sentenced to death on February 25, 1939.

Minsker Yakov Grigorievich (1891–1934). Soviet spy and diplomat. Born in the family of a tailor. He graduated from the four classes of a vocational school. In 1911–1918 - Member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. Since 1914, in exile, as a member of the Kyiv Working Group of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party. Since 1918 - a member of the Left Socialist-Revolutionary Party in Irkutsk, was in prison. Since 1918 - a member of the RCP (b). In 1920–1921 - Authorized Intelligence Agency of the Red Army Headquarters in Northern Manchuria. In 1922–1924 consul in Persia. Since 1925 in INO

OGPU. He worked under the guise of vice-consul in Shanghai (1925-1926), attaché of the embassy in Turkey (1926-1929). Died 1934

Mirbach Wilhelm (1871–1918). German diplomat. Graph. In the diplomatic service since 1911. In 1915-1917. - German envoy to Greece. In 1917-1918, during the occupation of Romania by German troops, he was a representative of the German Foreign Ministry in Bucharest, participated in the conclusion of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918. In April-July 1918, he was an official representative of the German government in the rank of envoy to the government of the RSFSR. On July 6, 1918, he was killed by the Left SR Y. Blyumkin in Moscow, which served as a signal for the Left SR rebellion. **Mirkovsky Evgeny Ivanovich** (b. 1904). One of

the leaders of the partisan movement in Belarus during the Great Patriotic War. Colonel. Born in Minsk in the family of a small employee. Belarusian. In 1921–1925 - locksmith cooperage workshop, construction worker. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1927. From 1927 to 1941 he served in the border troops on the western border. From July 1941 - commander of the OMSBON detachment, participant in the defense of Moscow. From March 1942 to August 1944 - commander of the special partisan detachment. Dzerzhinsky, who operated on the territory of Belarus, Ukraine and Poland. From 1944 to 1956 - in leading operational work in the bodies of the NKVD-NKGB-KGB. Retired for health reasons. Hero of the Soviet Union (1944). **Mironov Alexander Nikolaevich** (1909 —?). An employee of the Soviet state

security agencies. Captain GB. In 1937–1953 - Head of the Internal Prison of the GUGB of the NKVD-MVD of the USSR.

Mironov Vasily Dmitrievich (1907–1945). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Captain GB. Born in Moscow in a working-class family. In the CPSU (b) from 1928. From 1941 to 1944 - the second secretary of the USSR embassy in the United States, at the same time the deputy resident of foreign intelligence. Using his official position, he “fabricated a false provocative case on charges of treason against two employees of the USSR NKGB who worked in the United States.” In addition, he was engaged in the disclosure of state secrets known to him among persons who did not inspire confidence. Revoked. Arrested on June 10, 1944. On August 5, 1944, convicted by the OSO under the NKVD

USSR for five years ITL. On September 28, 1944, he was expelled from the CPSU (b) as a convict. On July 28, 1945, due to newly discovered circumstances, he was sentenced to capital punishment. On August 3, 1945 he was shot.

Mironov Lev Grigorievich (1895–1938). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security of the 2nd rank (1935). Member of the RCP(b) since 1918. In the Cheka since 1919, again in the bodies in 1924. In 1930–1931. Plenipotentiary of the OGPU for Central Asia. In 1931–1934 - Deputy chief, head of the ECU of the OGPU of the USSR and a member of the collegium of the OGPU of the USSR. In 1934–1936 - Head of the ECO of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR. In 1936–1937 - Head of the KRO GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR (3rd department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR). In 1937 he was arrested, in 1938 he was sentenced by the military collegium of the Supreme

Court of the USSR to capital punishment and shot. **Mironov Nikolai Romanovich** (1913–1964). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General. Russian. From 1933 to 1937 he worked in the Dnepropetrovsk Regional Council of Trade Unions and the Regional Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. In 1937–1941 studied at Dnepropetrovsk University, from which he graduated in 1946. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1940. In 1941–1945. - in political work in the units of the active Red Army. In 1945–1947 - in the apparatus of the Dnepropetrovsk regional committee of the CPSU (b). In 1947–1949 - First Secretary of the Oktyabrsky District Committee of Dnepropetrovsk. In 1949–1951 - Secretary of the Kirovograd regional committee of the CP(b)U. Since 1951 - in leadership work in the MGB-KGB of the USSR. In 1956–1959 - head of the KGB department for the Leningrad region. Since 1959 - head of the department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Member of the Central Audit Commission of the CPSU. He died on October 19, 1964 in a plane crash

near Belgrade. **Mironov-King Sergey Naumovich** (1894–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security of the 3rd rank (1937). Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1925. In the bodies since 1920. In 1931–1933. - Deputy Plenipotentiary Representative of the OGPU for Kazakhstan. In 1933–1934 - Head of the Dnepropetrovsk Regional Department of the GPU. In 1934–1936 - Head of the UNKVD for the Dnepropetrovsk region. In 1936–1937 - Head of the UNKVD for the West Siberian Territory. In 1937–1938 - Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Mongolia. In 1938–1939 - Head of the 2nd Eastern Department of the NKID of the USSR. In

sentenced to capital punishment by the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR and shot.

Miroshnichenko Alexander Grigorievich (1894—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant Colonel GB (1943). Member of the First World War and the Civil War. Member of the RCP(b) since 1918. In 1918-1921. - in the bodies of the Cheka. In 1921–1924 - in the Red Army and in party work. Since 1924 - again in the bodies of the GPU of Ukraine. Since 1929 - head of the 1st department of the INFO of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR. Since 1938 - in the bodies of the NKVD of the USSR. In March 1941 he was arrested. Released in September 1941. Senior detective of the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB-NKVD of the USSR at the front. Since July 1944 - at work in the bodies of the NKVD-MVD of the USSR. Since 1950 - in reserve.

Mihai I (b. 1921). Son of Karol II, King of Romania from July 1927 to June 1930 (the Regency Council included Prince Nicolai, brother Karol, Patriarch Miron Kristea and President of the Supreme Court Gheorghe Buzduchai) and from September 6, 1940 to December 30, 1947. Was forced to abdicate throne. In early January 1948 he left Romania. Lived in exile in Switzerland. Since 1948 he has been married to Princess Anne of Bourbon of Parma.

Mikhelson Artur Ivanovich (1898-1939). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major GB (1937). Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917. Since 1921 - in the GPU. From July 1934 - head of the URCM UNKVD for the North Caucasus region. Since January 1935 - head of the URCM UNKVD and assistant head of the UNKVD for the Ordzhonikidze region. From June 1937 - Deputy Head of the UNKVD for the Gorky Region. From October 1937 - People's Commissar of the NKVD of the Crimean ASSR. In August-December 1938, he was the head of the Department of the Moscow River Shipping Company of the NKVT of the USSR. Sentenced to capital punishment.

Mitskevich Evgeny Petrovich (1893-1959). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. Born in the Rivne region in a peasant family. Member of the Civil War. Since 1924 - in the INO OGPU. Since 1925 - at illegal work in Germany. From November 1927 to 1930 he was the head of the illegal residency in Rome. Since 1931 - illegal, **since** 1932 - a legal resident in the UK. From 1934 to 1939 - at illegal work in the USA and China. After the start of the Great Patriotic War

- Head of the Department of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. From 1944 to 1946 - an illegal resident in Italy. From 1946 to 1948 - head of the department of the First Directorate of the MGB, then the Information Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. From 1948 to 1953 - Head of the Department of the Higher Intelligence School of the KGB of the USSR. Since 1953 - retired due to seniority.

Mkrtchyan Suren Lvovich (1903—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Son of a beekeeper. Member of the Komsomol since 1923. Member of the OGPU since 1924. At the same time, in 1927, he graduated from the Institute of Oriental Studies. Candidate member of the All-Union

Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927 **Modrzhinskaya Elena Dmitrievna (Marya)** (1910–1982). Soviet spy. Employee of the illegal residency of the NKVD-NKGB in Warsaw in December 1940 - June 1941. Wife of P. I. Gudimovich. In May-December 1943 - Head of the Information Department of the First Directorate of the NKGB, from December 1943 to June 1926 - Deputy Head of the Information (from October 1944 - 8th) Department of the First Directorate of the NKGB. After the end of the war, she defended her doctoral dissertation and became a well-known Soviet philosopher.

Molodtsov Vladimir Alexandrovich (1911-1942). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Captain GB. Born in Sasovo, Ryazan region. Russian. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1931. In 1930, on a Komsomol ticket, he left for the city of Donskoy, Tula Region. He worked as a miner, secretary of the Komsomol organization of the mine, assistant to the head of the mine. Entered the workers' faculty at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineers. In 1933 he was sent to work in the state security agencies. Since 1941 - at underground work in Odessa. In February 1942 he was extradited as a traitor, in July he was shot by the occupiers. Hero of the Soviet Union (1944, posthumously).

Molotov (Scriabin) Vyacheslav Mikhailovich (1890-1986). Soviet state and party leader. Party member since 1906. Conducted party work in Kazan, the Vologda province and St. Petersburg. He was arrested and exiled. Member of the October Revolution, in 1917 a member of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet and a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee. In 1918–1919 Chairman of the Council of the National Economy of the Northern Region. Since 1919 - Chairman of the Nizhny Novgorod Provincial Executive Committee, in 1920 - Secretary of the Donetsk Provincial Committee of the RCP (b). In 1920–1921 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. Candidate member of the Central Comm

RCP(b) since 1920, member of the Central Committee in 1921–1957. In 1921–1930 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). In 1928–1929 - First secretary of the MGK of the party. Candidate member of the Politburo since 1921, member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - CPSU in 1926–1957. In 1930–1941 - Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the STO of the USSR (until 1937). In 1941–1942 and 1946–1953 - Deputy Chairman, in 1942–1946 and 1953–1957. - First Deputy Chairman of the SNK (Council of Ministers) of the USSR. Simultaneously in 1939–1949 and 1953–1956. People's Commissar (Minister) of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Central Executive Committee of the USSR. At the June (1957) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, he was removed from the Central Committee and its Presidium as "a member of an anti-party group that tried to prevent the exposure of Stalin's personality cult." Since 1957 - Ambassador to Mongolia. In 1960–1962 - Permanent Representative of the USSR to the International Atomic Energy Agency. In 1962 he was expelled from the party. Reinstated in the CPSU in 1988. Received state pensions.

Moravec František (1895–1966). Head of the Czechoslovak intelligence in the 1930s and during World War II. General.

Mordvinov Georgy Ivanovich (1896–1966). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in vil. Burnashovo in the Verkhne-Udinsky district of the Trans-Baikal region in a peasant family. Since 1915 - in the army, a participant in the First World War. Since 1918 - an employee of the Trans-Baikal Cheka. From December 1918 - commander of a partisan detachment. Since 1920 - commander of the 1st Amur Cavalry Brigade. From the end of 1921 - Commissar of the Special Amur Regiment. In 1926–1929 - Commandant of a separate border commandant's office and head of the Feodosia-Sudak department of the OGPU in the Crimea. Since 1930 - in the line of foreign intelligence in Mongolia, then in China. In 1938–1940 — at ECCI. After the start of World War II - in the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB. In October 1941 he was sent to Turkey. In 1942 he was arrested by the Turkish authorities and sentenced to sixteen years in prison. Released in 1944, returned to the USSR, worked in the central intelligence apparatus. From October 1944 to May 1945, he performed a special task in the German rear. In the summer of 1945 - head of the intelligence department of the MGB in the Chita region. From December 1945 - Deputy Manager

Chinese-Chongqing Railway. Since January 1949 - retired due to illness.

Muromtsev Sergey Nikolaevich (1898-1960). Soviet microbiologist. Academician of VASKhNIL (1948). Born in with. Makkaveevo, Ryazan province. In 1923 he graduated from the medical faculty of the 1st Moscow University and worked in research institutions. In 1931, he was one of the organizers of the system of State control of veterinary biological products in the USSR. Member of the CPSU(b) since 1940. In 1934-1943. developed and put into practice a new principle for the manufacture of so-called semi-liquid vaccines against a number of contagious animal diseases, for which he was awarded the Stalin Prize (1946). Since 1956 - Director of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology. N. F. Gamaleya USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Died in Moscow. **May Alan Nan (Alec)** (b.

1911). English physicist, Soviet spy. Graduated from the University of Cambridge. In 1936 he visited Leningrad, after which he joined the communist movement. Since 1942, he participated in the work on the creation of atomic weapons, first in England, and since 1943 - in Canada. As a result of the betrayal, I. Guzenko was arrested in London and in 1946 was sentenced first to ten, then to seventeen years in prison. He was released in 1962. He moved to Ghana, where he teaches physics and basks in

sunshine.

Nagy Imre (1896–1958). Member of the Hungarian Communist Party. During the First World War he was in Russian captivity. Since 1917 - in the Red Army. In 1917 he joined the RCP(b). In 1921 he returned to Hungary and joined the SDP. In 1925, he was expelled from the SDP and joined the then HSWP; was arrested and sentenced to two years in prison. In 1929 he emigrated to Berlin, in 1930 - to the Soviet Union, where he lived until 1944. Participated in the work of the Foreign Committee of the CPV. Until 1936 - an employee of the International Agrarian Institute. Since 1939 - personal secretary of G. M. Malenkov. Since 1941, he was the head of the Kossuth radio station, which broadcast from Moscow. In November 1944 he returned to his homeland and was appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Provisional National Government. In 1945–1946 - Minister of Internal Affairs; in 1947–1949 - Chairman of the National Assembly. From the time of his return from the USSR until April 1955, he was a member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union, then the VPT; in 1945-1949 and from 1951 to April 1955 - member of the

in 1951–1955 - Member of the CR Secretariat. In September 1949 he was criticized for his position in connection with agrarian policy and was removed from the Politburo. In 1950, he was the head of the administrative department of the TsR VPT; from the end of the same year until January 1952 - Minister of Food, then until December 1952 - Minister of Food Procurement. From December 1952 to July 1953 - Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, then until April 1955 - Chairman of the Council of Ministers. In April 1955, he was removed from all party posts; in December 1955 he was expelled from the party; October 13, 1956 restored. On October 23-24, he was elected a member of the Central Committee and the Politburo of the VPT and appointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Since October 28, 1956 - Member of the Presidium of the VPT; On October 31, he was elected a member of the Administrative Committee of the HSWP; from 1 to 4 November - Minister of Foreign Affairs. On November 4, together with his associates, he received asylum in the Yugoslav embassy. November 24 kidnapped and arrested by the Soviet military authorities, then deported to Romania. In April 1957 delivered to Hungary. On June 15, 1958, he was sentenced to death on charges of organizing and leading a conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the people's democratic state system, as well as for treason; the next day, June 16, the sentence was carried out.

Nikolaev-Zhurid Nikolai Galaktionovich (1897–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security of the 3rd rank (1935). In the Cheka since 1919. In the RCP (b) since 1920. From July 1934 - Deputy Head of the UNKVD for the Azov-Black Sea Territory. Since January 1935 - Deputy Head of the UNKVD for the Leningrad Region. From December 1936 - head of the 2nd department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, from June 1937 - head of the 5th department, from June 1938 - head of the 3rd department of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR and deputy head of the First Directorate. Repressed. Sentenced to capital punishment. **Obruchnikov Boris**

Petrovich (1905—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant general. A native of the city of Syzran, Kuibyshev region. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1926. In the NKVD since 1936. From July 7, 1936 to April 23, 1937 - assistant to the head of the Special Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From April 23, 1937 - Deputy Head of the 4th Department of the 3rd Department of the GUGB of the NKV

Since October 21, 1937, he was deputy head of the 5th department of the 3rd department and head of the 6th department of the 2nd department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From August 3, 1939, he was deputy head of the 5th department of the GEM of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1941–1952 - Deputy People's Commissar (Minister) of Internal Affairs of the USSR for Personnel. In 1952–1953 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR, in March-July 1953 - Head of the Personnel Department of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In March 1954, he was dismissed from the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1955 he was

deprived of his military rank due to discrediting. **Hovakimyan Hayk Badalovich** (1898—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General. Armenian. In 1929 he graduated from Moscow State Technical University. Bauman. Since 1931 - in the OGPU. In 1931–1932 - in Germany through foreign intelligence. In 1932–1933 - Adjunct of the Military Chemical Academy of the Red Army. In 1933–1941 - in the USA, deputy resident, resident (since 1939) in the line of scientific and technical intelligence. In April 1941, he was arrested by the FBI. With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was released and left for the USSR. In 1941–1943 - head of department in the central intelligence apparatus. Since 1943 - Deputy Chief of Foreign Intelligence. Since 1947 - at the disposal of the Information Committee under the Council of M

Ogoltsov Sergey Ivanovich (1900—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1918. Member of the Cheka since 1918. In 1939–1941. - Head of the UNKVD for the city of Leningrad. In 1941–1943 - Deputy Head of the UNKGB-UNKVD for the Leningrad Region. In 1943–1944 - Head of the UNKVD-UNKGB in the Kuibyshev region. In 1944–1945 People's Commissar for State Security of the Kazakh SSR. In 1945 - First Deputy People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR. In 1946–1952 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR and Deputy Chairman of the Collegium of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR. In 1952 - Minister of State Security of the Uzbek SSR. In 1953–1954 - First Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR and head of the GRU of the USSR Ministry of State Security. In 1954, he was dismissed from the KGB of the USSR due to his seniority. In 1957, he was fired due to the facts of discrediting. In 1959 he was deprived of the rank of lieutenant general.

Oppenheimer Robert (1904–1967). American theoretical physicist, member of the National Academy of Sciences (1941). Born in New

York. Graduated from Harvard University (1925). He improved his knowledge at the University of Cambridge with E. Rutherford (1925-1926) and the University of Göttingen with M. Born (1927). where he defended his doctoral dissertation. In 1928 he returned to the USA. In 1929–1947 worked at the University of California and the California Institute of Technology (since 1936 - professor). In 1943–1945 head of the Los Alamos Science Laboratory. In 1947–1966 - director and in 1947-1967. Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton). Founder of the Berkeley School of Science. Member of a number of academies of sciences and scientific societies. Since 1948 - President of the American Physical Society. **Orlov Alexander**

Mikhailovich (in the ranks of the OGPU-NKVD Nikolsky Lev Lazarevich, real name Felbing Leiba Lazarevich) (1895–1973). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major of State Security (1935). Student of the law faculty of Moscow University. Since 1916 in the army. Member of the Party of Social Democrats-Internationalists, then the RCP (b). In 1918–1919 - Member of the Supreme Financial Council. Member of the Civil War in the south of Russia. In 1920 in the Special Department of the 12th Army. Head of the Secret Operational Unit of the Arkhangelsk Cheka. In 1921–1924 - Investigator of the Supreme Tribunal under the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and Assistant Prosecutor of the Criminal Cassation Collegium of the Supreme Court. Since 1924 - an employee of the Economic Department of the OGPU and head of the border guard of the Sukhumi garrison. Since 1926 - in the INO OGPU. In 1926–1930 - in France. In 1930–1933 - in the central office of the INO in Moscow. In 1933–1937 - illegal resident of INO in France, Austria, Italy. In 1937–1938 - Resident of the NKVD and adviser to the Republican government on security in Spain. From July 1938 he was a defector. Lived in the USA.

Orlov Mikhail Fedorovich (?—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. Born in a working settlement of the Belevsky district of the Tula province in the family of a worker-mechanic. Since 1919, he was authorized by the Komsomol Ukom for the organization of volost cells, chairman of the district committee of the Komsomol. Since December 1920 - in the Red Army, participated in the suppression of anti-Soviet rebellions, then graduated from the Joint Military School named after the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. Since February 1926 - a n

banditry in Azerbaijan and with Basmachi in Central Asia. Then in the troops of the NKVD, he worked in military schools. Before the start of World War II, he was the head of the Sebezh military school of the NKVD. After the start of the war, he was deputy head of the Special Group, from October 15, 1941, commander of the OMSBON. **Orlovsky Kirill Prokofievich (Arshinov, Mucha Mikhalsky) (1895–1968).**

An active participant in the partisan movement in Belarus. Born in vil. Myshkovichi of the Smolensk region in a peasant family. Belarus. Until 1915 he was a peasant. In 1915–1918 - in the army, non-commissioned officer, commander of a sapper platoon of the 65th Infantry Regiment on the Western Front. Member of the RCP (b) since 1918. In June of the same year, he created a partisan detachment in the Bobruisk district, which acted against the German invaders. In December 1918 - April 1919 - in the Bobruisk Cheka. In 1919–1920 studied at the courses of the command staff, participated in battles against the troops of Yudenich, in the Soviet-Polish war. In 1920–1925 led partisan groups in Western Belarus. In 1930 he graduated from the Communist University of National Minorities of the West. Markhlevsky. In 1925–1937 - in the bodies of the GPU-NKVD of Belarus. In 1936, he was the site manager for the construction of the Moscow-Volga Canal. In 1937–1938 participated in the Spanish Civil War. Since 1939 - assistant director of the Agricultural Institute in Chkalov (Orenburg). Since 1940 - in the state security agencies. On October 27, 1942, he was sent with a group of paratroopers behind enemy lines, to the area of Belovezhskaya Pushcha, participated in the organization of partisan detachments and himself led the Falcons detachment. In February 1943, during an operation to destroy the deputy Gauleiter of Belarus, F. Fens, he was seriously wounded. From August 1943 to December 1944 - in the NKGB of Belarus. Since January 1945 - chairman of the collective farm "Dawn" of the Kirov district of the Mogilev region. Delegate of the XX, XXII and XXIII congresses of the CPSU. In 1956–1961 - candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Hero of the Soviet Union (1943). Hero of Socialist Labor (1958). He was awarded five Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner, the

Order of the Red Banner of Labor of the BSSR and medals.

Panfilov Alexey Pavlovich (1898-1966). Soviet military leader, one of the leaders of Soviet military intelligence. Lieutenant General (1944). Born in Kazan

railroad employee. He graduated from the Sviyazhsk Higher Primary School and two courses from the Kazan Polytechnic Institute. In April 1918 he volunteered for the Red Army. Member of the RCP (b) since 1918. Participated in the Civil War on the Eastern Front as part of the 26th Infantry Division. County military commissar, held administrative and economic positions, in military-political work: military commissar of a regiment, military commissar of a separate brigade. In 1925–1926 - while studying at the Improvement Courses for the Higher Command of the Red Army. In 1928–1931 - Assistant Prosecutor of the 18th Rifle Corps, Assistant Prosecutor of the Department of the Military Prosecutor's Office of the Leningrad Military District. In 1937 he graduated from the Military Academy of Mechanization and Motorization. Stalin. Member of the fighting in the area of Lake Khasan and on the Khalkhin-Gol River. Assistant to the head of the Armored Directorate of the General Staff of the Red Army. In 1940–1941 - Deputy Chief of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff of the Red Army. In 1941–1942 - Head of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff of the Red Army, authorized by the General Staff of the Red Army for the formation of parts of the Polish army. In 1942–1945 commanded large tank formations at the front. Then in command positions in the troops, at the

Academy of Armored Forces and at the Military Academy of the General Staff. Hero of the Soviet Union (1945). **Papen Franz von** (1879–1969). German statesman and diplomat. He belonged to the Catholic Party of the Center. In 1913–1915 - Military attache in the United States, from where he was expelled for organizing espionage. From May 30 to November 6, 1932 - Reich Chancellor. From January to November 1933 - Vice-Chancellor in the government of A. Hitler. From November 1933 he was the government's special commissioner for the affairs of the Saarland. From July 1934 to March 1938 he was envoy to Austria. From April 1939 to autumn 1944 - Ambassador to Turkey. He was acquitted by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. In January 1947, a German denazification court sentenced him

to eight years in a labor camp. Released in 1949. **Zalman Isaevich Passov** (1905–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major GB (1938). Born in Staraya Russa. Since 1922 - in the state security agencies. Since 1927 - a member of the CPSU (b). In 1929 he graduated from the Higher Border School of the OGPU. Worked in the Special Department

department head. Since 1936 - in counterintelligence. In 1937–1938 - Deputy head of the 3rd department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From April to November 1938 - head of the 5th department (INO) of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. Arrested in November 1938. Sentenced to capital punishment. In February 1940 he

was shot. **Perevoznikov Samuil Markovich** (1904–1939). Soviet spy. In 1922–1926 studied in Germany, where in 1926 he joined the KKE. Actively participated in the youth communist and trade union movement. Since 1926, he was in the USSR, transferred to the members of the CPSU (b) and worked in the Profintern. Since 1933 in the organs of the OGPU. For five years, an illegal resident of the Serebryansky Special Group in Shanghai. In 1939 he was repressed. **Perminov**

Petr Romanovich (1906—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Russian. In 1923-1928. - in the Komsomol, a member of the CPSU (b) since 1928. In 1936 - head of the Biysk regional department of the NKVD, lieutenant of the State Security Service. In 1937, the head of the Kuibyshev operational sector of the NKVD ZSK, senior lieutenant of the State Security Service. From October 1937 - head of the SPO UNKVD in the Altai Territory. In January 1938, together with his deputy I. Ya. Yurkin, he arrested 810 alleged "rebels", of whom 29 were shot and 242 were released. Then he created a case for 25 people, of which 16 were shot and 9 were released. On March 7, 1939, he was expelled from the party for violations of the law, sentenced to capital punishment by the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on May 28–29, 1941. On May 28–29, 1941, the Military Tribunal of the NKVD of the WSO was sentenced to ten years in labor camp and sent to the front. From January 1942, he performed special assignments as part of the operational group of the NKGB. As a commander of a reconnaissance group, he organized a raid on Kyiv in August 1943, where he personally conducted reconnaissance. From September 1944, as deputy commander of the operational group of the NKGB of the USSR, he was again thrown into the occupied territory to conduct sabotage intelligence work behind enemy lines.

On April 27, 1945, the CCP was reinstated in the party. **Pitovranov Evgeny Petrovich** (1915—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. In 1946–1950 - Head of the Second Main Directorate of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR. In 1951–1952 - removed from office, under investigation. In 1953–1957 - Senior Advisor to the Ministry of Internal Affairs-KGB of the U

Pontecorvo Bruno Maksimovich (b. 1913). Soviet physicist, academician (1964, corresponding member since 1958). Born in Pisa (Italy). He graduated from the University of Rome (1933), worked in it, then in 1936-1940. - in France, in 1940-1943. - in the USA, in 1943-1948. - in Canada, in 1948-1950. - at the Atomic Center in Harwell in England. From 1950 he worked in the USSR. In 1950–1956 - at the Institute of Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, since 1956 - at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna), since 1961 - also a professor at Moscow University. Laureate of the Stalin Prize (1954), Lenin Prize (1963).

Pravdiv Vladimir Sergeevich (aka Francois Rossi, Roland Abbiat) (1904 (1905?) -1962). INO OGPU agent. From the family of a musician and composer, a citizen of Monaco. Born in England. Grew up in Saint Petersburg. In 1920 he left with his parents for Monaco. He worked for hire in agriculture in Lancaster (England). In 1922–1924 - Messenger, waiter at the Hermitage Hotel in Monte Carlo. In 1924–1925 - accountant of the Paris Hotel in Monte Carlo, in 1925-1926. - cashier at the Metropol Hotel in Marseille, in 1926 - waiter at the Astor Hotel in New York. In 1926–1928 unemployed in the USA. In 1929–1932 - Deputy administrator and administrator of the Alhambra Hotel in Nice. In 1932–1948 - an employee of the OGPU-NKVD-MGB. Carried out responsible tasks in Switzerland. France, Mexico. Participant in the murder of I. Reiss. In 1937 he accepted Soviet citizenship. Since 1938 in the USSR. In 1940–1941 - publishing information for abroad TASS. In 1941–1943 - correspondent-editor of the TASS branch in New York, in 1943-1946. - Head of the TASS office in the USA. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1946 ... Since 1948 - on a disability pension. In 1948–1951 Editor-in-Chief of the Foreign Literature Publishing House. In May - July 1953 - an employee of the 9th department of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (at Sudoplatov) in

the rank of captain.

Prokopyuk Nikolai Arkhipovich (1902–1975). One of the leaders of the partisan movement during the Great Patriotic War. Colonel (1948). Born in with. Males of the now Starokonstantinovsky district of the Khmelnytsky region. Ukrainian. In the Red Army since 1920. Member of the Civil War. Then he served in the state security agencies. Member of the Spanish Civil War in 1937–

1938 During the Great Patriotic War in August 1942, he was thrown behind enemy lines at the head of the Chekist group "Hunters", on the basis of which a partisan formation was created under his command, which operated in 1942-1944. on the territory of Ukraine, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1944. From December 1944 to July 1946 he participated in the war in China. Reserved since 1950. Hero of the Soviet Union (1944). He was awarded the Order of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree and medals, as well as eight foreign orders.

Prokofiev Georgy Evgenievich (1895-1937). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. From nobles. Born in Kyiv in the family of a petty official. By education, he is a lawyer. Graduated from Kyiv University. In 1916–1918 anarcho-communist. Since 1919, a member of the RCP (b). During the Civil War - in the 12th and 1st Cavalry armies. Then - one of the organizers and leaders of the INO VChK - OGPU. In 1921–1922 - Assistant to the head of the Zakordonnaya part of the INO GPU, in 1922-1924. - assistant to the head of the INO GPU, in 1925-1926. - Head of the Information Department of the OGPU, in 1926-1931. - Head of the Economic Department. From November 1932 to 1934 - Deputy Chairman of the OGPU and Head of the Main Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia under the OGPU. In July 1934 - September 1936, he was the second deputy people's commissar of internal affairs of the USSR, authorized by the NKVD under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Commissar of State Security of the 1st rank (1935). In 1936–1937 - Deputy People's Commissar for Communications of the USSR. Member of the KSK since 1934. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central

Executive Committee. Repressed (shot on August 14, 1937). **Prudnikov Boris Mikhailovich** (?—?). Deputy chief of Soviet foreign intelligence on the eve of the Great Patriotic War. Voluntarily went to the front and died in the battle near Moscow.

Prudnikov Mikhail Sidorovich (b. 1913). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born into a peasant family. In 1931–1933 - Red Army soldier of the 15th Alma-Ata regiment of the OGPU troops.

Pudin Vasily Ivanovich (1901-1974). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Shoemaker's son. In 1916–1918 - dray carrier. Lower education. Since 1919 - in the Red Army. Since 1920 - assistant commandant and commandant of the Revolutionary Tribunal, since 1921 - in the MChK. Since 1923 - at illegal work in Harbin. In 1932 - in Mongolia.

During the Great Patriotic War - the head of a sabotage group in Belarus. After the end of the war - Deputy Head of the Foreign Intelligence Directorate. Since 1952 - retired for health reasons.

Rabtsevich Alexander Markovich (1898–1961). One of the leaders of the partisan movement in Belarus during the Great Patriotic War. Born in vil. Lozovaya Buda, Kirovsky district, Mogilev region, in a peasant family. Belarus. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1939. In 1918, he was a partisan of a detachment operating in the Bobruisk district against the Dovbor Musnitsky corps and the German invaders. From the end of 1918 - in the Red Army. In October-November 1919 on the Petrograd front. In 1920 he graduated from the Red Army Command Staff School. In 1921–1924 - Member of the partisan movement in Western Belarus. In 1937–1938 participated in the Spanish Civil War. Since 1941 - commander of the OMSBON company. Since July 1942 - commander of the sabotage partisan detachment "Braves", operating in Belarus. In 1945–1952 - in the bodies of the MGB of the BSSR. Hero of the Soviet Union (1944). **Radziwill Janusz** (1880–1967). Polish prince. He lived in Berlin and until 1918 led the Polish faction in the Reichstag. He was friends

with G. Goering, in whose estate he hunted. In 1939 he was arrested by the NKVD. In 1940, with the help of Goering, he was released and left for Germany. In 1944 he was arrested by the Gestapo, in 1945 - again by the NKVD.

Radzivilovskiy Alexander Pavlovich (1904-1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major GB (1935). In the bodies of the Cheka since 1921. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927. In 1932–1936. - PP OGPU, deputy head of the UNKVD for the Moscow region, from July 1937 to February 1938 - head of the UNKVD for the Ivanovo region. Since February 1938 - at the disposal of the Personnel Department of the NKVD of the USSR. From June to September 1938 - head of the 3rd department of the Third Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR.

Repressed. **Raikhman Leonid Fedorovich** (1908-?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). In the bodies of the OGPU since 1924. In 1946-1953. - Deputy Head of the Second Main Directorate of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR, in March-June 1953 - Head of the Control Inspectorate under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1956 he was convicted

collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR for five years in prison and stripped of his military rank.

Rapava Avksenty Narikovich (1899–1955). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). In the bodies since 1924. In 1934-1936. - Head of the Road Transport Department of the GUGB NKVD of the Transcaucasian Railway. In 1936–1938 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Georgian SSR. At the same time in 1937-1938. - Head of the 3rd department of the UGB NKVD of the Georgian SSR. In 1938 - Acting Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Abkhaz ASSR. In 1938–1941 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Georgian SSR. In 1941 - People's Commissar of State Security of the Georgian SSR. In 1941–1943 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Georgian SSR. Since 1943 - People's Commissar of State Security of the Georgian SSR. In 1955 he was sentenced to capital punishment. **Town**

Hall N. T. (1906—?). Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. **Robelin Gustav** (1905–1967). German communist. In 1933 he emigrated from Germany. He worked in Holland, Belgium, France and England. Known as Rotfront Gustav. In 1936–1939 - Member of the Spanish Civil War, Major. Repeatedly performed special assignments of Soviet intelligence. During the Great Patriotic War - an employee of the Fourth Directorate of the NKVD-NKGB, acted in the occupied territory. In 1945 he returned to Germany, where he held leading positions in the Central Committee of the KKE, and then in the SED.

Rogatnev Gleb Ivanovich (? -?). Employee of the INO NKVD since 1938 ... Resident of foreign intelligence of the NKVD in Italy in 1940-1941.

Rodos Boris Veniaminovich (1905–1956). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the CPSU(b) since 1938. In 1933-1937. - at work in the UNKVD in the Odessa region. In 1938–1947 - Investigator, head of the Investigative Department for the Department of Internal Affairs of the NKVD-MGB of the USSR. In 1947–1952 - Deputy Head of the UMGB for the Crimean region. Sentenced to

capital punishment. **Rompe Robert** (1905-?). German physicist, member of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR (1953). Born in St. Petersburg. Graduated from the Technical University in Berlin. In 1930–1945 Worked for Osram. Since 1946 - professor at the University. A. Humboldt (Berlin) and director of the 2nd

institute of this university, since 1950 - director of the Institute of Sources of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, since 1958 - of the Institute of Physics and Technology. Since 1969 - Director of the Central Institute of Electron Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR. National Prize (1951). One of the founders of the journal Science and Progress and the

Physical Society of the GDR, was its chairman. **Rossi Bruno** (1905-?). Italian physicist, member of the Accademia dei Lincei (1959). Born in Venice. He studied at the universities of Padua (1923-1925) and Bologna (1925-1927). In 1928–1932 worked at the university in Florence, in 1932-1938. professor at the University of Padua. Since 1939 - in the USA. In 1939–1940 worked in Chicago, in 1940-1943. - at Cornell University, in 1943-1946. at the Los Alamos Laboratory. In 1946–1970 is a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Member of the US National Academy of Sciences (1950).

Roshchin Vasily Petrovich (1903-1988). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in with. Zharikovo, Khankai Volost, Nikolo-Ussuriysky District, Primorsky Territory, in a peasant family. In 1920 he participated in the partisan movement in the Far East. In November 1925–1926 - in Harbin through military intelligence. From December 1926 to 1929 - in the Harbin residency of foreign intelligence. In 1929–1930 - Resident of foreign intelligence in Harbin. In 1930–1932. - Deputy Head of the 5th Department of the GUGB NKVD. Since June 1932 - an employee of the residency in Germany. From May 1935 he was a resident in Austria. In 1938 he was recalled and dismissed from intelligence, at the beginning of 1941 he was reinstated. After the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was the head of the department of the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB. In 1943–1945 - Resident of foreign intelligence in Sweden, in 1945-1947. - in Finland. In October 1947 - July 1950 - KGB resident in Berlin. In 1950–1953 — in the central intelligence apparatus. Since 1953 - retired

for health reasons. **Roosevelt Franklin Delano** (1882–1945). American statesman. Since 1933, President of the United States from the Democratic Party. He was elected to this post four times in a row. In 1933 he established diplomatic relations with the USSR. Known as the author of the reforms ("New Course") and one of the founders of the anti-Hitler coalition during the Second World War.

Rybkin (Yartsev) Boris Arkadyevich (1899–1947). Soviet spy. Colonel. Born into a peasant family in Ukraine. Jew. From the age of ten he worked as a typesetter in a printing house, graduated from a commercial school. In 1920–1921 - in the Red Army. Since 1921 - in the bodies of the Cheka - OGPU, since 1930 - in the bodies of foreign intelligence of the NKVD - NKGB. Using diplomatic cover, he was on long business trips in Iran, Finland. Since 1941 - a resident of Soviet intelligence in Stockholm. In 1944, he was the head of the department of the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR. Died in a car accident in Czechoslovakia. **Ryzhov Mikhail Ivanovich** (?—1939).

An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major GB. In July-October 1937, he was the head of the AHU of the NKVD of the USSR. Later, People's Commissar of the forest industry of the USSR. Arrested, died during the investigation.

Ryti Risto (1889–1956). Finnish statesman. In 1939–1940 - Prime Minister, in 1940-1944. - President of Finland He contributed to the involvement of the country in the Second World War on the side of Nazi Germany. In 1946 he was convicted as a war criminal. Released in 1949.

Ryasnoy Vasily Stepanovich (1904-1995).

An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). Born in Samarkand. Party member since 1922. In the NKVD since 1937. In 1941–1943. - Head of the UNKVD-UNKGB in the Gorky region. In 1943–1946 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1946–1952 - Deputy and First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1952–1953 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR, member of the collegium of the MGB of the USSR, at the same time in 1952 - head of the Second Main Directorate of the MGB of the USSR, deputy head of the Security Directorate of the MGB of the USSR, in 1953 - head of the counterintelligence department inside the country of the GRU MGB of the USSR. In 1953–1956 - Head of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for Moscow and the Moscow Region. In 1956, he was transferred to the reserve due to illness, then - due to discrediting.

Savchenko I. T. (1908—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. In 1947–1951 - Deputy Head of the Personnel Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine, in 1951-1952. - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR, in 1952-1953. - Head of the Main Directorate of the Special Service under the Central Committee of the All-Union Com

from March 1953 - head of the Eighth Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, from 1954 - deputy chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, colonel.

Savchenko Sergey Romanovich (1904-1966). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant general. Born in Skadovsk in the family of a loader. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1926. In the NKVD since 1939. In 1939 - Deputy Head of the Border Troops of the NKVD of the Kiev District, in 1940 - Deputy Head of the Border Troops of the NKVD of the Ukrainian District, Head of the 5th Department of the Directorate of Border Troops NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR, Deputy Head of the Border Troops of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR. From May 1941 - Deputy People's Commissar of State Security of the Ukrainian SSR, from July 1941 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, from May 1943 - Deputy People's Commissar of State Security of the Ukrainian SSR. In subsequent years - in senior positions in the bodies of the Ministry of State Security - the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1953–1954 - Head of the Special Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Office of Construction Troops during construction No. 565. In February 1955, he was dismissed from the state security bodies on a mismatch.

Sadzhaya Alexey Nikolaevich (1897–1942). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major GB (1938). Born in the village of Patara-Koki, Zugdidi district, Kutaisi province, in a peasant family. In 1914, he took part in the organization of an illegal revolutionary circle of students in the Zugdidi six-year school. I was forced to leave the school due to lack of funds. He worked in Tuapse as a laborer and loader. During the October Revolution, he participated in the establishment of Soviet power in the Kuban. Since 1918 in the Red Army. Member of the RCP (b) since 1919. At the beginning of 1921 - at underground work in Abkhazia. In the state security agencies since 1921. In 1931–1934. - Chairman of the GPU of the Adjara ASSR. In 1934–1935 - Head of the UNKVD for the Adjara ASSR. In 1935–1938 - First Secretary of the Poti, Kutaisi city committees and the Adjara regional committee of the CP (b) of Georgia. In 1938–1941 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR. In 1941 - People's Commissar of State Security of the Uzbek SSR. He died in November 1942 in the line of duty.

Sazykin Nikolai Stepanovich (1910-1985). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). Member of the NKVD since 1930. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1939. In 1938–1939. —

Head of the Secretariat of the 2nd Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1939 - Deputy Head of the Secretariat of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1939–1940 - Head of the UNKVD for the Molotov (Perm) region. In 1940–1941 People's Commissar for State Security of the Moldavian SSR. In 1941 - head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the Southern Front. In 1941–1943 - Head of the 3rd Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1943–1944 - Deputy Head of the Second Main Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR. In 1944–1945 - Commissioner of the NKVD and the NKGB of the USSR for Estonia. In 1945–1947 - Deputy Head of Department "C" of the NKGB - MGB of the USSR. In 1947 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the BSSR. In 1947–1953 - Assistant to L.P. Beria in the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in March-July 1953 - Member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and Head of the Fourth Directorate of the

USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1954 he was stripped of his military rank and dismissed from the authorities. **Safrazyan Leon Bogdanovich** (1893-1954). Soviet industrial leader. Born in Baku. In 1929–1934 - Deputy Head of Construction and Director of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant. In 1934–1935 - head of construction of the Yaroslavl Automobile Plant. In 1935–1937 - Head of construction of the Gorky Automobile Plant. Since September 1937 - Head of the Main Directorate of Capital Construction of the People's Commissariat of Engineering. From July 1938 - Head of Glavvoenstroy under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. From March 22, 1941 to February 5, 1946 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. At the same time, from July 31, 1941 to February 5, 1946, he was the head of the Main Directorate of Airfield Construction of the NKVD of the USSR. From February 5, 1946 - Deputy People's Commissar (Minister) for the construction of fuel enterprises. Since December 28, 1948 - Deputy Minister of the Oil Industry of the USSR. On September 21, 1954, he died in the line of duty.

Freedom Ludwig (1895–1979). State, political and military leader of Czechoslovakia. General of the Army (November 1945). Born in with. Groznatin (Czech Republic) in a peasant family. Received an agronomic education. In 1915 he was drafted into the Austro-Hungarian army and sent to the Russian front. He went over to the side of the Russian troops. In 1916 he joined the Czechoslovak legion, commanded a platoon, then a company. In 1920 he returned to his homeland, a career officer

Czechoslovak army. In 1931–1934 taught at the Military Academy in Granice (Moravia), then commander of an infantry battalion.

After the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Germans, he was one of the organizers of an underground anti-fascist organization. In the summer of 1939 he left for Poland, where he formed a Czechoslovak military unit in Krakow, with which he moved to the USSR in September 1939. The initiator of the creation in February 1942 in Buzuluk of the 1st Czechoslovak separate infantry battalion. In 1943 he headed the 1st Czechoslovak separate brigade, in 1944 - the 1st Czechoslovak army corps. In 1945–1950 - Minister of Defense of the Czechoslovak government. Together with other Czechoslovak leaders, he signed the Kosice program. In 1948 he joined the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. In 1950–1951 - Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. In 1955–1959 - Head of the Military Academy. K. Gottwald. In March 1968 - May 1975 - President of Czechoslovakia. Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in 1948–1949 and since August 1968, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia since August 1968.

Three times Hero of Czechoslovakia (1965, 1970, 1975), Hero of the Soviet Union (1965). **Selivanovsky Nikolai Nikolaevich** (1901-1997). One of the leaders of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in the town of Khoyniki, Rechinsky district, Polesye region. In 1920–1922 - in the Red Army. From November 1922 to April 1937 - in the Special Department of the GPU - OGPU - NKVD, the last place of service - Bukhara. Since April 1937 - in the apparatus of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Since February 1941 - Head of the Third Directorate of the NPO of the USSR. From October 1941 - Head of the Special Departments of the NKVD of the South-Western, Stalingrad, Don Fronts, in November 1942 - January 1943 - again the Stalingrad Front. Then the deputy head of the UOO NKVD of the USSR. From May 1943 to 1945 - Deputy Head of the Main Directorate of Military Counterintelligence SMERSH of the People's Commissariat of Defense for intelligence work. At the same time, in January-April 1945, he was authorized by the NKVD of the USSR on the 4th Ukrainian Front and in Poland. From May 7, 1946 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR. On August 26, 1951, he was relieved of his post. On Nov

On March 21, 1953, he was released for lack of corpus delicti. In June 1953, he was transferred to the reserve for health reasons. **Semyonov Semyon**

Markovich (1911-1986). Soviet employee
state security agencies. Lieutenant colonel. Born in Odessa. Jew.

In 1936 he graduated from the Moscow Textile Institute with a degree in power engineering. Since 1937 - in the NKVD. In 1938–1944 - in the residency of foreign intelligence in the United States under cover (in 1938-1940 a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, since 1940 - an engineer at Amtorg). In 1946–1949 - in France. In 1953, he was dismissed from the state security agencies. He worked at a textile factory, then as a translator of technical literature in one of the publishing houses.

Sergienko Vasily Timofeevich (1903—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1927. From the workers. In the bodies of the OGPU since 1927. In 1939-1940. - Head of the Investigation Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1940–1941 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR and head of the UNKVD in the Lvov region. In 1941–1943 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1943–1946 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Crimean ASSR, then head of the UNKVD - UMGB in the Crimean region. In 1946–1947 - Deputy Head of the Construction Department No. 907 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the plant and labor camp of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1948–1952 - Head of the Department of the Special Camp of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 3 Dubrovlag of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1952–1954 - Head of the Sandy ITL Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1954, he was fired on the facts of discrediting. In 1955 he was deprived of the rank of lieutenant general.

Serebryansky (Bergman) Yakov Isaakovich (1891-1953). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major GB (1936); colonel (1943). The son of an apprentice watchmaker. Graduated from the city school. Until 1917 he was a fitter, then he served in the Red Army. Member of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party in 1907–1917 Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927. In the Red Army in 1917-1920. In the bodies of the OGPU since 1920, he graduated from Sverdlovsk University in absentia. Since 1926, the head of the Special Operations Group of the INO OGPU (Yasha Group). He coordinated the activities of the so-called "flying groups" abroad, which included employees of illegal residencies and illegal agents. In January 1930, he led the operation in Paris to kidnap the head of the EMRO, General A. Kutepov. In 1931 he was arrested in Romania. WITH

December 1936 - Head of the Special Tasks Group under the People's Commissar of the Interior. On November 10, 1938, he was arrested; on July 7, 1941, he was convicted by the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. On August 9, 1941, at the request of P. A. Sudoplatov, he was amnestied with the removal of a criminal record, on September 30, 1941 he was reinstated in the CPSU (b). Since 1941 - head of the Special Group, then - the Fourth Directorate of the NKVD - NKGB of the USSR. From May 1953 - in the 9th department of

the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in August 1953 he was arrested, died during interrogation at the USSR Prosecutor's Office. **Serov Ivan Alexandrovich** (1905-1990). One of the leaders of the Soviet state security agencies. A native of the village Afimskaya, Sokolsky district, Vologda province. After graduating from high school in 1923, he worked in the village executive committee. Since 1926 - a member of the CPSU (b). In 1928 he graduated from the Leningrad Military School, after which he served in the artillery: he commanded a platoon, a battery, and served as chief of staff of a regiment. In 1935–1939 - student of the Military Academy. Frunze. Upon graduation, he worked in the NKVD of the USSR, deputy head, then head of the Main Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia of the NKVD of the USSR. Since 1939 - head of the 2nd department and deputy head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From February 25, 1941 - First Deputy People's Commissar of State Security. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank (February 4, 1943). In 1941–1954 - Deputy, First Deputy People's Commissar (Minister) of Internal Affairs of the USSR, in 1954-1958. - Chairman of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Army General, Hero of the Soviet Union. In 1958–1961 - Head of the GRU General Staff, then until 1963 he worked in Tashkent in military positions. Demoted in military rank to major general for "loss of political vigilance". Deprived of the awards of t

Siqueiros (Alfaro Siqueiros) David (1898-1974). Mexican artist and public figure. Member of the Mexican Communist Party since 1924. **Elisei Tikhonovich**

Sinitsyn (?—?). Soviet spy. Resident of the legal residency of the NKVD-NKGB in Helsinki in 1939-1941.

Slutsky Abram Aronovich (1898-1938). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank (November 29, 1935). Member of the RCP(b) since 1917. Received a secondary education.

He knew German and Uzbek languages. Before the October Revolution, he was a fitter at a cotton gin in the Andijan district, a private in the 7th Siberian Rifle Regiment. Member of the October Revolution and the establishment of Soviet power in Central Asia. Member of the Andijan Ukom of the RCP(b). Chairman of the county tribunal, member of the bureau of the Fergana regional committee. In 1919–1922 - in the bodies of the Cheka: investigator, inspector of the Special Department of the Turkestan Front, deputy chairman of the Tashkent Regional Cheka. In 1922–1923 - Member of the Board of the Turkestan Military Tribunal, Executive Secretary of the Tashkent Civil Code of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Chairman of the Military Tribunal of the 2nd Rifle Corps of the Moscow Garrison. Since 1925 - in economic work in the Supreme Economic Council - Chairman of the State Fish Syndicate. Since 1926 - in the Economic Department of the OGPU: assistant chief, head of department, in 1929-1931. - Assistant to the head of the ECU OGPU. Secretary of the Party Committee of the OGPU. At the same time in 1930-1931. - Assistant to the head of the INO OGPU. In 1931–1933 - at work in the trade mission in Germany. In 1931–1934 - Deputy head of the INO OGPU. In 1934–1935 - Deputy head of the INO GUGB NKVD. In 1935–1936 - Head of the INO GUGB NKVD. In 1936–1938 - Head of the 7th department of the GUGB NKVD. Repeatedly participated in special operations in Germany, Spain, France. With the help of agents recruited by him, he took out the technical secrets of the production of ball bearings from Sweden. Awarded the Order of the Red Banner. On February 17, 1938, he died suddenly in the office of Deputy People's Commissar V. D. Frinovsky as a result of potassium cyanide poisoning. According to the official version, he died of a heart attack.

Sobol Raisa Romanovna (Irina Guro) (1904–1988). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies, then a Soviet writer. Daughter of the director of a large factory. I studied until the age of 12. In 1919, with the Red Army, she took part in the organization of red youth circles. In 1920 she took part in the organization of the KSM. In 1921 she was a member of the Ukom of the KSM in Belgorod. Since 1921, she studied at the Faculty of Law at a university in Kharkov. In 1923–1926 - in court work. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1925. In the OGPU since 1926. In 1938, she was arrested on the testimony of her husband, M. E. Revzin (convicted). Sentenced to eight years. Released in September 1946.

termination of the case. From October 16, 1941 to July 27, 1942 - detective of the Special Department of the South-Western Front. Since August 1942 - instructor of the intelligence department of the headquarters of the Northern Group of Partisan Detachments. Since 1946 she has been a writer. On January 12, 1944, the CCP refused to be reinstated in the CPSU(b). Rejoined the CPSU(b) in 1948. She died in Moscow.

Sosnovsky (Dobrzhinsky) Ignatius Ignatievich (1897-1937). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security of the 3rd rank (1935). Pole, a native of Riga. From 1912, as a high school student in Vilna, he took an active part in the activities of various Polish nationalist groups. Studied at Moscow University. Since 1918, a member of the PPS (revolutionary faction). He served as volunteers in the corps of General Dovbor Musnitsky (Pilsudsky's army). He led the uprisings of workers in Suwalki and Grodno against the Germans. He was a member of the Polish military organization. He led the intelligence network of the 2nd department of the Polish General Staff in Russia under the nickname Svershch. In May 1920, he was arrested and, together with his former agents, went to work in the bodies of the Cheka. Officer for special assignments. In 1921 he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. From May 1921 - assistant chief, from 1922 - head of the department of the KRO OGPU. From 1926 to 1929, he was a senior official of the Secret Operational Directorate of the OGPU. Later, the head of counterintelligence of the plenipotentiary representation for the Belarusian military district, then for the Central Black Earth region. From January 1935 to November 1936 - Deputy Head of the UNKVD for the Saratov Territory. Arrested in November 1936, shot on November 15, 1937. **Spektor Mark Borisovich** (1903–1985). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel

(1943). Member of the RCP (b) since 1920. Last position - Deputy Chairman of the Moscow City Bar Association, head of the legal office.

Stalin (Dzhugashvili) Joseph Vissarionovich (1879-1953). One of the leading figures of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist movement. Hero of Socialist Labor and the Soviet Union (1939, 1945). Generalissimo of the Soviet Union, Supreme Commander in the Great Patriotic War (1941–1945).

Strokach Timofei Amvrosievich (1903-1963). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant general. Born in Primorsky Krai. In 1924–1941 served in the border troops of the OGPU-NKVD of the USSR. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927. From March 28, 1941 to January 16, 1946 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1942–1944 - Head of the Ukrainian headquarters of the partisan movement. From January 16, 1946 to March 19, 1953 - People's Commissar (Minister) of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. From March 19, 1953 - head of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Lviv region. From July 3, 1953 to May 31, 1956 - Minister of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. From May 28, 1956 to March 8, 1957 - Head of the GUPVV of the USSR Ministry of

Internal Affairs and Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. On May 22, 1957, he was dismissed from the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs due to illness. **Sumbatov-Topuridze Yuvelian Davidovich** (1889—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). Party member since 1918. Member of the Cheka since 1920. In 1933–1934. - Deputy Chairman of the GPU of the Azerbaijan SSR. In 1934–1938 - Chairman of the GPU of the Azerbaijan SSR, head of the UNKVD, NKVD of the Azerbaijan SSR. In 1938–1941 - Head of the Administrative and Economic Department of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1941–1947 - Head of the Khozu of the NKVD-

MVD of the USSR. Since 1947 - Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Azerbaijan SSR. **Szilard (Silard) Leo** (1898–1964). Physicist. Born in Budapest. He graduated from the University of Berlin (1922), where he worked in 1925–1932. In 1935–1938 - in the laboratories of London and Oxford, in 1939-1942. - at Columbia University, in 1942-1946. - in the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, since 1946 - professor of this university.

Tainer Wieine Alfred (1881–1966). Finnish statesman. Prime Minister of Finland 1926–1927, Minister of Foreign Affairs 1939–1940 In 1946 he was sentenced to prison for war crimes. **Teller Edward** (b. 1908). American physicist, member of the US National Academy of

Sciences (1948). Born in Budapest. He studied at the Polytechnic in Karlsruhe (1926-1928), graduated from the University of Leipzig (1930). In 1931–1935 worked in Leipzig, Göttingen, Copenhagen and London. In 1935–1941 - Professor at the University of George. Washington, 1941-1942. — Columbia University,

1942–1946 participated in the Manhattan Project, in 1946-1952. - Professor at the University of Chicago (in 1949-1952 - also at the Los Alamos Laboratory). In 1953–1975 professor at the University of California at Berkeley and in 1954-1975. Deputy Director of the Livermore Radiation Laboratory.

Terekhov Pavel Vasilyevich (1905—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Russian. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1925. Deputy Head of the UGB Department of the UNKVD for the Murmansk Region. On July 9-10, 1939, he was expelled from the party for the grossest distortion of the methods of investigative work, arrested in 1939 and sentenced in March 1941 to ten years. Released in December 1941 and sent to the partisans; was behind enemy lines for more than two years. Deputy commander of a partisan detachment in Karelia and the Crimea. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, 2nd class, and the medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War," 1st class, his conviction was expunged. In 1942–1944 three times he was sent with special assignments to the rear of the enemy in Karelia and the Crimea, in 1945 he served in a special detachment of the NKGB of the USSR.

Tito (Broz Tito) Josip (1892-1980). Party and statesman of Yugoslavia. Marshal (1943). In 1910 he joined the Social Democratic Party of Croatia and Slavonia. Member of the First World War. In 1915 in Russian captivity. From September 1920 at home, he joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Since 1934 - member of the Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPY. In 1935–1936 - in Moscow, worked in the Comintern. Since December 1937 in Yugoslavia, he headed the CPY. In 1940–1966 - Secretary General of the CPY SKY. In 1941–1945 - Supreme Commander of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. In 1943–1945 Chairman of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia. In 1945–1946 - Chairman of the Provisional Government, Minister of Defense and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. In 1946–1953 - Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the FRRY, in 1953-1963. - Chairman of the Federal Executive Council (government) of the FPRY. Since 1953 - President of Yugoslavia. Since 1971 - Chairman of the Presidium of the SFRY. Since 1966 - Chairman of the SKU.

Trotsky (Bronstein) Lev Davidovich (1879-1940). One of the leaders of the Bolshevik Party. In the social democratic movement since 1897 he joined the Mensheviks. Participant in the revolution of 1905–1907,

Petersburg Council. In 1907–1917 - in exile. In 1917–1927 member of the Bolshevik Party. In 1917–1927 member of the Central Committee, in 1919-1926. member of the Politburo of the Central Committee. In September-November 1917, Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet. In 1917–1918 People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. In 1918, he opposed the conclusion of the Brest Peace. People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs and Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the RSFSR (1918-1923), USSR (1923-1925), simultaneously in March-December 1920 - People's Commissar of Railways of the RSFSR and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Transport Workers. Member of the ECCI. On January 26, 1925, by a decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, he was relieved of leading military posts. In 1925–1927 - Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR, Chairman of the Glavkontsesskom. On October 14, 1927, he was expelled from the party and exiled to Alma-Ata. In 1929 he was expelled from the USSR on charges of anti-Soviet activities. In 1932 he was deprived of citizenship of the USSR. Until July 17, 1933 he lived in Turkey, then in France and Norway, and from January 9, 1937 - in Mexico. In 1938 he founded the IV International. August 20, 1940 mortally wounded by NKVD agent Ramon Mercader, died the n

Truman Harry (1884–1972). American statesman. Vice President January-April 1945, President of the United States 1945-1953.

Tyutyunnik Yuri Iosifovich (1891-1930). Ukrainian nationalist. Cornet General under the government of S. Petliura in Ukraine. In 1919–1920 commanded a division of the UNR troops, after the defeat of the Petliurists fled to Poland, from where in 1921, with the support of the German General Staff, he organized a bandit raid of a seven thousandth armed gang into the territory of Ukraine. In June 1923, while illegally crossing the state border of the USSR, the GPU of Ukraine was arrested. At the trial, he repented of his criminal activities and was granted amnesty. On February 12, 1929, the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR was again arrested under Art. 58-4 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. By a resolution of the OGPU collegium of December 3, 1929, he was sentenced to capital punishment

punishment.

Ulbricht Walter (1893–1973). Figure of the German and international labor and communist movement. Since 1912 - a member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. In 1918 he joined the Spartak Union; was one of the founders of the organization

Communist Party of Germany in Leipzig. Since 1923 - member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany. In 1925–1929 (with breaks) - Representative of the KKE in the ECCI. Since 1928 - a candidate member of the ECCI. In 1928–1933 Member of the German Reichstag In 1933 he was one of the leaders of the illegal KPD. At the end of 1933, in connection with the threat of arrest, he left Germany. From 1935 he was a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the KKE. In 1943–1945 Member of the Free Germany National Committee. In 1950–1971 leader of the SED.

Umansky Konstantin Alexandrovich (1902-1945). Soviet diplomat and journalist. He was in diplomatic work in August-October 1922 and in 1931 (at a responsible job in the central office of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR). In 1931–1936 - Deputy Head, then Head of the Press and Information Department of the USSR People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs; in 1936–1938 - Advisor to the Embassy of the USSR in the USA; in 1938–1939 - Chargé d'Affaires of the USSR in the USA; in 1939–1941 - Plenipotentiary of the USSR in the USA; in 1941–1943 - Member of the Collegium of the USSR People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs; in 1943–1945 - Ambassador of the USSR to Mexico. In 1944, he was appointed the USSR envoy to Costa Rica concurrently. January 25, 1945, Mr.. died in a plane crash, heading from Mexico to Costa Rica to present his credentials.

Uspensky Alexander Ivanovich (1902-1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Commissar of State Security of the 3rd rank (1938). Member of the party since 1920. In the organs of the Cheka since 1920. In 1933–1934. - Deputy PP OGPU for the Moscow region. In 1934–1935 - Deputy head of the UNKVD for the Moscow region. In 1935–1936 - Deputy commandant of the Moscow Kremlin for internal security. From 1936 to March 1937 - Deputy Head of the UNKVD for the West Siberian Territory, from March 1937 - Head of the UNKVD for the Orenburg Region, from January 1938 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. In the same year, he fled, went into hiding. In 1939 he was arrested. In 1940, by the military board of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to capital punishment and shot.

Ustinov Dmitry Fedorovich (1908-1984). In 1941–1953 People's Commissar (Minister) of Armaments of

the USSR. **Utekhin Georgy Valentinovich** (1906—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Member of the CPSU (b), in the bodies since 1933. Junior

lieutenant GB (1935). In 1941–1943 - Head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the 23rd Army of the Leningrad Front, in 1943 - Special Department of the NKVD of the 2nd Guards Army of the Southern Front. In 1943–1946 - Head of the Department of GUKR SMERSH. In 1946–1949 - Deputy Head of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR. In 1949–1951 - Head of the Department of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR. In 1951–1953 - Deputy Head of the Department of the Ministry of State

Security - Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1953 - head of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Chelyabinsk region. **Ushakov-Ushimirsky Zinovy Markovich** (1895–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major GB (1937). From February 1935 to December 1936 - Deputy Head of the Special Department of the UGB of the NKVD of the BSSR. From January

1937 to September 1938 - assistant to the head of the 5th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Repressed. Sentenced to capital punishment. **Fedichkin Dmitry Georgievich** (1902-1991). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. Born in vil. Merlevo, Moscow Region, in a peasant family. He graduated from the gymnasium, then teacher's seminary. In 1919–1921 - in underground work and in the partisan movement in the Far East. In 1922–1930. - in the KRO GPU in the Far East. In 1925–1926 Resident in Manchuria In 1931 - in the central intelligence apparatus. In 1932–1934 - resident in Tallinn. Since 1934 - assistant to the resident in Warsaw. In 1936 he was arrested, in the same year he was exchanged for a Polish intelligence officer. In 1936–1940 - assistant to the resident, then a resident in Italy. In 1940–1941 - in the Counterintelligence Directorate of the NKVD. At the beginning of 1942, he was the head of the department of the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB. In 1943–1944 - resident in Bulgaria. In 1944–1945 - in the central office. In 1945–1947 - resident in Romania. In 1947–1951 - Deputy Head of Department in the Information Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In 1951–1955 - resident in Italy. From 1957 to 1977 - teacher at the Red Ban

Fedotov Petr Vasilyevich (1898 (1890) -?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). In 1941–1943 - Head of the Second Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1943–1946 - Head of the Second Main Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR, in 1946-1947. - Deputy Minister of State Security

USSR and head of the First Main Directorate of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR, in 1947-1952. - Deputy Chairman of the Information Committee under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, in 1952-1953. - at the disposal of the USSR Ministry of State Security, in 1953-1954. - Head of the First Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, since 1954 - Head of the Second Main

Directorate of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. **Feklisov**

(Fomin) Alexander Semenovich (b.?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. In 1941–1947–1949 - in England. In 1950–1953 - Deputy head of the English, then the American department of foreign intelligence. In 1960–1964 - Resident in Washington. From 1964 to 1974 - Deputy Head of the Intelligence School. Currently retired. **Fermi Enrico** (1901–1954). Italian physicist, member of the National Academy dei Lincei

(1935). Born in Rome. Graduated from the University of Pisa (1922). In 1923 he worked at the University of Göttingen under M. Born, in 1924 at Leiden University under P. Ehrenfest, then he taught at the Universities of Rome and Florence, since 1926 he was a professor at the University of Rome. In 1938 he emigrated to the USA. In 1939–1942 - Professor at Columbia University, in 1942-1945. - University of Chicago (in 1944-1945 - head of a department at the Los Alamos Laboratory). Since 1946 - professor at the Institute for Nuclear Research (Chicago). Nobel Prize winner (1938). Member of many academies of sciences and scientific societies, foreign member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1929).

Philby Kim (1912–1988). Soviet spy. Born in India in the family of an official of the British administration. Graduated from Westminster School. In 1929 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge University. Since 1934 - an agent of the INO NKVD. An employee of the British intelligence service MI6, head of the section in counterintelligence MI6 (1940–1941), head of the section in counterintelligence MI5 (1941–1944), head of the 9th department of MI5 (1944–1946). From 1947 he was a resident of British intelligence in Istanbul. In 1949–1951 Headed a mission in Washington to liaise British intelligence with the CIA. In 1956 he was sent as a British intelligence agent to Beirut. In connection with the threat of failure in early 1963, illegally exported to the USSR. From 1963 to 1988 he worked as a consultant to the Soviet foreign intelligence.

Fitin Pavel Mikhailovich (1907-1971). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). Born in with. Ozhogino, Kurgan region. In 1932 he graduated from the engineering faculty of the Agricultural Academy. Timiryazev. In 1932–1934 - Head of the editorial office of Selkhozgiz. In 1934–1935 served in the Red Army. After demobilization, he again worked until 1938 in the same publishing house as deputy editor-in-chief. In March 1938 he was sent to study at the Higher School of the NKVD. In November 1938, he was sent as an intern to the 5th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR (foreign intelligence). At the end of 1938 he was appointed deputy head of the department, from May 1939 - head of the 5th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From February to July 1941 - Head of the First Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR, from July 1941 - Head of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR, from May 1943 to June 1946 - Head of the First Directorate of the NKGB - MGB of the USSR. Since December 1946 - Deputy Commissioner of the Ministry of State Security of the USSR in Germany. From April 1947 - Deputy Head of the State Security Directorate for the Sverdlovsk Region. From September 1951 - Minister of State Security of the Kazakh SSR. From March 1953 - head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Sverdlovsk region. In July 1953, he was relieved of his post and on October 9 he was transferred to the reserve due to service inconsistency. He worked as the director of the photographic plant of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. He was awarded two Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Red Banner of Tuva, and many medals.

Fischer William Genrikhovich (Abel Rudolf Ivanovich) (1903–1971). Soviet spy. Colonel. Born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, into a family of Russian political emigrants. In 1920 he returned to Soviet Russia. Since 1927 - in the INO OGPU. On December 31, 1938, he was dismissed from the state security agencies. He worked at the All-Union Chamber of Commerce, then at the aircraft manufacturing plant. Since September 1941 - in the Fourth Directorate of the NKGB. Since November 1948 - a resident in the United States. In 1957 he was arrested by American intelligence agencies and sentenced to thirty years in prison. On February 10, 1962, he was exchanged for the American pilot F.

Powers, convicted in the USSR. Until the end of his life he worked in the central apparatus of foreign intelligence. **Flerov Georgy Nikolaevich** (b. 1913). Sovi

Born in Rostov-on-Don. He graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (1938), began working in the laboratory of I. V. Kurchatov at the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology. In 1943–1960 - head of the sector of the Institute of Atomic Energy. I. V. Kurchatova, since 1960 - Director of the Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna). Laureate of the Stalin Prizes (1946, 1949), the State Prize of the USSR (1975). Hero of Socialist Labor (1949).

Frinovsky Mikhail Petrovich (1898–1940). Soviet statesman and military figure, one of the leaders of the state security agencies. Commander of the 1st rank (1938). Member of the RCP (b) since 1918. In the Cheka since 1918. He graduated from the advanced training courses for the higher command staff of the Red Army at the Military Academy. M. V. Frunze (1927). Head of the Special Department of the Cheka of the 1st Cavalry Army. In the interwar period, the head of the border guard of the Black Sea coast of the North Caucasus Territory, the head of the Special Department of the North Caucasian Military District, the commander and military commissar of the division of ON named after. F. E. Dzerzhinsky. From August 1930 he was the chairman of the GPU of the AzSSR, from April 1933 he was the head of the Main Directorate of the Border and Internal Guards of the OGPU-NKVD of the USSR, at the same time from October 1936 he was the deputy people's commissar of internal affairs of the USSR. From September 1938 to March 1939 - People's Commissar of the Navy of the USSR. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the first convocation. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Red Star, the medal "XX Years of the Red Army". Repressed (shot on February 4, 1940).

Frolov Vladimir Grigorievich (1899—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Jew. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since November 1936. Head of the department of the apparatus of the NKVD of the USSR. Arrested in June 1938 on suspicion of espionage and sentenced as a socially dangerous element by the OSO under the NKVD of the USSR for three years. After serving his term in 1941, he turned to the NKVD with a request to be sent to the front. Since May 1942 - in the detachment of Medvedev on a special mission. In 1945 - Deputy Head of the OLP UITLK UNKVD for the Moscow Region at Plant No. 48

Fuchs Klaus (1911-?). German theoretical physicist, member of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR (1972). Born in Rüsselsheim (Germany). Studied at Leipzig and Kiel Universities. In 1933 he emigrated first to Paris, then to England. In 1937 he received a Ph.D.

University of Bristol, in 1939 - Doctor of Science in Edinburgh. In 1941–1946 worked at Birmingham and Columbia Universities, Los Alamos Laboratory, in 1946-1950. - at the Atomic Center in Harwell. In 1959–1978 - Deputy Director of the Central Institute for Nuclear Research in Rossendorf (GDR).

Khariton Julius Borisovich (1904-?). Soviet physicist and physical chemist, academician (1953; corresponding member since 1946) Born in St. Petersburg. Graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (1925). Since 1921, he began working at the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology. In 1926–1928 trained at the Cavendish Laboratory with E. Rutherford. Since 1931 - at the Institute of Chemical Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other research institutions. Created a scientific school. Three times Hero of Socialist Labor (1949, 1951, 1954), winner of the Lenin (1956), Stalin (1949, 1951, 1954) prizes. Awarded with the gold medal of M. V. Lomonosov (1982).

Kheifets Grigory Markovich (1899-1984). Agent of the Comintern. A native of Riga. Nephew of A. Guralsky. Member of the Communist Party since 1919. Received a technical education. He was fluent in many languages. Since 1922 in the bodies of the Cheka-OGPU. From 1924 to 1929 he carried out special tasks of the Comintern in China, Turkey, Germany, Austria, France, Latvia and other countries under the name Grimerils. At the same time, in 1924-1927. acted under the guise of an employee of the NKID. Then INO OGPU-NKVD. Under diplomatic cover since 1929 in France, since 1932 - in the USA, since 1936 - in Italy. In 1938–1941 - at the Center. From the autumn of 1941 he was a resident of the First Directorate and a Soviet vice consul in San Francisco. In 1944 he was recalled to Moscow. Since 1947 - Deputy Executive Secretary and member of the Presidium of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee. In 1951 he was arrested. In August 1952 he was sentenced to twenty-five years in prison. Released shortly after Stalin's death. **Khrushchev Nikita**

Sergeevich (1894-1971). Soviet statesman, party leader. Party member since 1918. Since 1924 - at party work in the Donbass and Kyiv. Since 1931 - secretary of the Bauman, Krasnopresnensky district party committees in Moscow. In 1932–1934 - Second Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Party, in 1934-1935. - First secretary of the MGK and second secretary of the MC of the party, in

1935–1938 - First secretary of the MGK and MK of the party. Member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - CPSU in 1934-1966. Candidate member of the Politburo since 1938, member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee in 1939–1964. In 1938–1949 - First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine, at the same time in 1944-1947. - Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars (Council of Ministers) of the Ukrainian SSR. During the Great Patriotic War, he was a member of the Military Councils of a number of fronts. Since 1949 - Secretary of the Central Committee, at the same time in 1949-1953. - First secretary of the MK party. In 1953–1964 - First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the same time since 1958 - Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. October 14, 1964 released by the Plenum of the Central

Committee of the CPSU from the duties of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Tsanava (Dzhandzhgava) Lavrenty Fomich (1900–1955). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). From December 1938 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR, from February 1941 - People's Commissar of State Security of the BSSR. In 1941–1942 - Head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the Western Front, Head of the Operational-Chekist Group of the NKVD of the BSSR, from June 1942 - Deputy Head of the Directorate of Special Departments of the NKVD of the USSR, from March 1943 - Head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the Central Front. From June 1943 - People's Commissar of State Security of the BSSR, from April 1946 - Minister of State Security of the BSSR. From October 1951 - Deputy Minister of State Security of the USSR, simultaneously from November 1951 - Head of the Second Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of State Security. In February 1952 he was released from work in the USSR Ministry of State Security. April 4, 1953 arrested. While in

Tsesarsky Vladimir Efimovich (1895–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Senior Major GB (1937). Member of the RCP(b) since 1919. In 1921-1922. — at the GPU. Since March 1934 - assistant to the head of the Industrial Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From February 1935 - referent-rapporteur under the Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From October 1936 - Special Representative of the NKVD of the USSR. From November 1936 - head of the 8th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From April 1937 - part-time secretary of the OSO of the NKVD of the USSR. From April 1938 - head of the 4th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Since May 1938 - head of the UNKVD for the Moscow region. Since

head of the Ukhto-Pechersk ITL of the NKVD. Repressed. Sentenced to capital punishment.

Chapsky Adolf Sigismundovich (Gelman Yakov Solomonovich, Shuster Aron Vatslavovich) (1892–1937). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major GB. A native of Wielun (Poland). Jew. The son of a house manager in yódÿ. He graduated from six classes of a commercial school in Lodz and the Polytechnic Institute in Germany in 1914. In 1909–1913. - Member of the PPS-leftist. From 1917 - Socialist-Revolutionary, then Left Socialist-Revolutionary (in Ukraine). Until 1917 - a military technician on the Southern Front. Since 1919 - a member of the CPSU (b). In 1919–1921 - in the Red Army. In 1921 he graduated from the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Red Army. Since 1921 in the OGPU. In 1924–1927 - at illegal work in China, in 1928-1930. - in USA. In 1931–1934 - in leadership work in the central office. In 1934–1937 - Resident of the NKVD (second secretary of the embassy) in the UK and Austria. Arrested on September 19, 1937, shot on November 4, 1937.

Chernyshev Vasily Vasilyevich (1896-1952). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel General. A native of the village Vyliks of the Ryazan province. Secondary education, member of the Bolshevik Party since 1917. In 1919 - organizer of special forces in the province to fight Mamontov. In 1921–1923 - Head of the troops of the Cheka of the Turkestan Front. In 1924–1927 Head of the Military District Directorate of the Far East Territory. Since 1937 - Head of the Main Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia of the NKVD. From February 26, 1942 - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Died September 12, 1952

Churchill Winston Leonard Spencer (1874–1965). British statesman and politician. Since 1908, in various ministerial posts, including in 1910-1911. - Minister of the Interior, in 1911-1915. - Minister of Marine, in 1919-1921. - Minister of War and Minister of Aviation, in 1921-1922. - Minister of the Colonies, in 1924-1929. - Minister of Finance, in 1939-1940. - Minister of the Navy. British Prime Minister 1940–1945 and 1951–1955 Nobel laureate in literature (1953).

Chekhova Olga (1897–1980). German Russian actress.

Ciano Galeazzo (1903–1944). Italian diplomat. Graph. Son-in-law of B. Mussolini. In the diplomatic service since 1925, Secretary of the Italian Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, Consul in Beijing, Consul General in Shanghai. In 1935–1936 - Minister of Press and Propaganda. In the same years he participated in the war against Ethiopia. In 1936–1943 - Foreign Secretary. In July 1943, at a meeting of the Great Fascist Council, he voted against Mussolini. Executed in January 1944 by the Verona Tribunal, created by the Nazis.

Chichaev Ivan Andreevich (1896-1984). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in with. Usklyay Kokchetav region in a peasant family. Since 1919 - in the organs of the Cheka. Since 1923 - in the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, sent to Mongolia through foreign counterintelligence. In 1924–1925 - Consul in the Tuvan Republic. In 1925–1927 - Referent of the NKID. In 1927–1930 — Consul General and Resident in Seoul (Korea). In 1932–1934 — Consul General and Resident in Vyborg (Finland). In 1934 he was a resident in Estonia. In 1935–1938 — in the central intelligence apparatus. In 1938–1939 - resident in Latvia. In 1940–1941 is a resident in Sweden. Since September 1941 - a representative of Soviet intelligence in London. In 1945–1947 - resident in Czechoslovakia. Since 1947 - head of the department of the Information Committee, then deputy head of the department. Since 1952 - retired for health reasons.

Shadrin Dmitry Nikolaevich (1906—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Major General (1945). Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1930. Member of the OGPU since 1931. In 1939-1941. - Head of the 3rd Special Department of the NKVD-NKGB of the USSR. In 1941–1943 - Deputy Head of the 1st Department of the NKGB-NKVD of the USSR. In 1943–1946 - Deputy Head of the Sixth Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR and Head of the 2nd Department of the Sixth Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR. In 1946–1949 - Head of Security Department No. 2 (Main Security Directorate) of the USSR Ministry of State Security. In 1950–1953 - Deputy Head of the UMGB - Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Kuibyshev region. In 1954–1958 - Deputy Head of the KGB for the Kuibyshev region. In 1958, he

was transferred to the reserve due to illness. **Shapiro Isaac Ilyich** (1895–1940). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. In the NKVD from 1936. From July

1938 - head of the 9th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. At the same time, from August 1937 to November 1938, he was the head of the Secretariat of the NKVD of the USSR. From April to November 1938 - Head of the 1st Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR. Repressed. Sentenced to capital punishment.

Shevelev Ivan Grigorievich (?—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Lieutenant General (1945). Since November 1938 - head of the 6th department of the 3rd department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From February 1940 - Deputy Head of the 2nd Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From February 1941 - Deputy Head of the Third Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR. From July 1941 - head of the 5th special department of the NKVD of the USSR, from November 1942 - head of the Fifth Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. Since May 1943 - Head of the Fifth Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR, since May 1946 - Head of the Sixth Directorate of the MGB of the USSR. In November 1949 he was sent to the disposal of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From March 1953 - head of the 5th department of the First Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. On July

8, 1954, he was transferred to the reserve due to illness. **Shpigelglas Sergei Mikhailovich** (1897-1939). One of the leaders of the Soviet state security agencies. Major of State Security. A native of the Grodno province. Born in the family of an accountant. Graduated from the 1st Warsaw Real School. He studied at the Faculty of Law of Moscow University. In May 1917 he was drafted into the army. Ensign. After the October Revolution, the head of the financial department of the Moscow Gubernia Military Commissariat. After its abolition, he was transferred to Military Control (military counterintelligence). After the merger of Military Control with the Military Department of the Cheka, the head of the budget (financial) department of the Special Department of the Cheka, then in operational positions in the KRO and INO OGPU NKVD. Repeatedly performed responsible tasks abroad. Assistant, since 1935, deputy head of the INO GUGB NKVD. After the death of A. A. Slutsky, acting head of the INO. Repressed.

Steinberg Matus Azarievich (1904—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in Bessarabia in the family of a clerk. Graduated from commercial school. Was in Bessarabia during its occupation by Romania. At the end of 1923 he left for Belgium, worked at a metallurgical plant as a laborer. In 1924 he joined the Communist Party of Belgium and was exiled to France. Worked at a woodworking factory as a polisher, joined the Communist Party

France. In 1926 he left for the USSR through the embassy. Candidate member of the CPSU(b) since 1927. In 1926-1927. - in the Red Army. Since 1928 - in the

INO OGPU. **Shumsky Alexander Yakovlevich** (1890-1946). Soviet party leader. Member of the Ukrainian party of the Socialist-Revolutionaries - "Borotbists". Since 1920 - member of the CP(b)U. Member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern. In 1922-1924 Headed the Embassy of Ukraine in Poland. He led the Zakordonny help bureau of the KPZU. Since 1924 - People's Commissar of Education of Ukraine. Accused of so-called "national deviationism", removed from leadership positions and arrested in January 1933. In 1946 he was killed by the NKVD on the way from the place of exile to Ukraine.

Shukhevych Roman (Taras Chuprenko, Tur, Roman Lozovsky, Chernets, Cloud, Stepan, Pike, Zvon) (1907-1950). Born in Krakovtsy, Yavorovsky district, Lviv region. He died in the village of Belogorshcha near Lvov. Son of a county judge. He graduated from the gymnasium in Lvov in 1925. Member of the "Plast" (kuren "Forest Devils", later "Chernomortsy") in Lvov in 1922-1930. He served in the Polish army in the artillery in 1928-1929. Member of the OUN since 1929. An outstanding sportsman. Polytechnic student.

Shchors Igor Alexandrovich (b. 1915). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in the Elizavetgrad region. He graduated from the Zhytomyr Mining College, studied at the Leningrad Mining Institute. Since 1940 - in the NKVD. In 1941 - an employee of the Special Group under the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, lieutenant of state security. Since 1942 - head of the department of the Fourth Directorate of the NKVD. Since 1945 - authorized by the NKGB in the Soviet-Bulgarian mining society. Retired since 1955. Director of a coal mine in Chukotka.

Eikov Karl (Frankfurter) (?-?). Soviet intelligence agent. German naval intelligence officer. Later he worked in the USSR as an engineer at a shipyard. Until 1936, he collaborated with the foreign intelligence agencies of the USSR. After a five-year break, in April 1941 contact with him was resumed.

Einstein Albert (1879-1955). An outstanding theoretical physicist, one of the founders of modern physics. Born in Ulm (Germany). At the age of fourteen he moved to Switzerland, where he graduated from the Zurich Polytechnic (1900). In 1902-1908 worked as an examiner in the patent office in Bern, in 1909-1913. — Professor of Zurich

polytechnic (in 1911 - professor at the German University in Prague), in 1914-1933. professor at the University of Berlin and director of the Institute of Physics. After the establishment of the power of the Nazis, he was persecuted and was forced to leave Germany. In 1933 he moved to the USA, where he worked until the end of his life at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study. In 1921 - Nobel Prize winner. Member of many academies of sciences and scientific societies, in particular a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1926).

Eitingon Naum Isaakovich (Kotov Leonid Aleksandrovich) (1899–1981). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in Mogilev in the family

of an employee. He studied at the Mogilev Commercial School. Member of the Left Socialist-Revolutionary Party from February 1917. At the same time, he began working in the city government, and then in the local Soviet. After the occupation of Mogilev by the Germans in the spring of 1918, he worked at a concrete plant as a worker, then as a storekeeper. After the restoration of Soviet power in November 1918, he worked in the regional food committee, was engaged in food appropriations and the suppression of kulak sabotage. Then he worked on cooperation in Gubprodukt. In April-May 1919, he was sent to Moscow for courses at the All-Russian Council of Workers' Cooperatives. In September 1919, he left for Gomel, where he became a member of the RCP (b) and was sent to the party detachment, in whose ranks he took part in the defense of the city, after which he again worked as an instructor in cooperation and trade union work. Since May 1920 - authorized by the Special Department of the Gomel fortified area. Then he was commissioner for military affairs of the Gomel Governorate, a member of the collegium and deputy chairman of the Gomel Governorate. Actively participated in the fight against banditry. Agenturno developed and personally participated in the capture of the famous adventurer Operput and the liquidation of the Savinkovo organization in the Gomel province (intelligence case "Mole"). In October 1921 he was seriously wounded. After recovery in 1922-1923. - Member of the Board of the Bashkir OGPU. He led the liquidation of nationalist bandit formations. From May 1923, he was recalled to Moscow and appointed as a commissioner, then as an assistant to the head of the department of the Eastern Department of the OGPU. At the same time, in 1925, he graduated from the Oriental Faculty of the Military Academy of the General Staff. Since 1925 - in the INO OGPU. In 1925–1931 — on a long-term business trip abroad (China, Türkiye). In 1931 - head of the 8th department of the INO OGPU. IN department

1931–1933 — on a long-term business trip abroad (France, Belgium). In 1933, he was the head of the 1st department of the INO OGPU. In 1933–1939 — again on a long-term business trip abroad. Resident in China, Deputy Resident, then Resident in Spain. In 1939–1941 organized and carried out the assassination of Trotsky in Mexico. Created a base for intelligence work in the United States. Since 1941 - Deputy Head of the First Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. Since July 1941 - Deputy Head of the Special Group of the NKGB of the USSR. He was sent to Turkey to organize an assassination attempt on the German ambassador von Papen. From December 1942 - Deputy Head of the Fourth Directorate of the NKVD-NKGB of the USSR. One of the leaders of the partisan movement and special work in the occupied territory of the USSR, as well as in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. After the end of the war, he took an active part and personally developed and carried out undercover combinations to eliminate Polish and Lithuanian nationalist gangs. Since 1946 - Deputy Head of the DR Service (sabotage and terror). Major General (1945). In 1951 he was arrested on charges of belonging to a Zionist organization in the MGB. Released in 1953. Since May 1953 - Deputy Head of the 9th Department of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1957 he was convicted. Released in 1964. After his release, he worked as an editor at the International Book publishing house. **Epshtein**

(Shakhno) Alexander Borisovich (1883–1945). Jewish publicist and literary critic. Born in Lithuania in the family of a rabbi. In 1903 he joined the Bund and participated in revolutionary activities, for which he was arrested. In 1906 he fled from Russia, settled in Austria, then in Switzerland. In 1909–1917 lived in the USA, actively published there in the Jewish socialist press. In 1917 he returned to Russia. Actively worked in the Bund, then in the Kombund. In 1919 he joined the RCP(b). Edited a number of newspapers. In 1921–1929 - again in the USA, participated in the Jewish communist movement. Upon his return to the USSR, he worked as an editor in various Jewish and Russian publications. In the 30s. went abroad with secret missions, including in the line of intelligence. He was the executive secretary of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee.

Eras de las, Africa (Patria) (1910–1988). Soviet spy. Colonel. Born in Tetouan (Spanish Morocco) in

family of an exiled Spanish officer. Participant of the Spanish Civil War in 1936-1939. Since 1937 - an employee of the Soviet foreign intelligence. In 1939, illegally exported to the USSR. After the start of the Great Patriotic War - in OMSBON. Radio operator of the partisan detachment "Winners". In 1945–1967 — at illegal work in Latin America. Since 1971 he has been teaching in Moscow.

Yagoda (Yegoda) Genrikh Grigorievich (Enon Gershonovich) (1891–1938). Head of the Soviet state security agencies. General Commissar of State Security (September 26, 1935). Member of the RSDLP since 1907. In his youth he worked as an engraver's apprentice in Nizhny Novgorod. Father - cousin of the father of Ya. M. Sverdlov, later Yagoda was married to Sverdlov's niece I. L. Averbakh. In the tsarist army since 1915. In 1917, a member of the Military Organization of the Bolsheviks in Petrograd. In 1918–1919 officer of the Higher Military Inspectorate. In 1919–1922 Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade. At the same time, since 1919, he was secretary of the Presidium of the Cheka, the manager of the Special Department of the Cheka, deputy head of the Special Department of the Cheka. Since 1924 - the second deputy chairman, in 1926-1934. - the first deputy chairman of the OGPU, due to the long illness of the chairman V. R. Menzhinsky, always mixed him up in this post. Since 1930 - a candidate member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, since 1934 - a member of the Central Committee. In 1931–1933 supervised the construction of the White Sea-Baltic Canal. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR (June 10, 1934 - September 26, 1936). People's Commissar for Communications of the USSR (September 26, 1936 - April 3, 1937). He was awarded the Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner. In June 1937 he was expelled from the Central Committee and from the party. On March 13, 1938, at the trial of the so-called "anti-Soviet Right-Trotskyist bloc", he was sentenced to capital

punishment, shot on March 15, 1938. **Yakushev-Babkin Lavrenty Trofimovich** (1903-?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. From peasants. Since 1920 in the organs of the Cheka. Since 1922, he was an assistant to the authorized INFO of the Melitopol district department of the GPU. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1927. Since 1928 - authorized by the GPU of the USSR. In the future, he continued to serve in the bodies of the State Security Service of Ukraine. In 1938, being People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Crimean ASSR, he was arrested. Sentenced to twenty years in prison. October 9, 1941 by the

conviction has been expunged. Passed special training at OMSBON in Moscow. Since June 1942 - Deputy Head of the Intelligence Department and Deputy Head of the Operational Group of the NKVD of the USSR of the Northern Group of Partisan Detachments in the Smolensk Region. Since November 1942 - Deputy Head of the Intelligence Department and Deputy Head of the Operational Group of the NKVD of the USSR of the Directorate of Partisan Detachments of the Kalinin Front. Since July 1943 - Deputy Head of the Intelligence Department and Deputy Head of the Operational Group of the NKVD of the USSR of the Vishnev partisan brigade, Vitebsk region. Since March 1944 - Deputy Commander for Intelligence of the Ivanov Special Partisan Detachment in the Rivne, Lvov and Dragobich regions. After the war, he continued to serve in the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Since 1951 - in the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. In 1957, he was expelled from the CPSU for violations of socialist legality as People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Crimean ASSR.

Yarikov Mikhail Stepanovich (1905—?). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Born in the Far East in the family of a worker - a fireman on duty at a depot. Until 1919 he studied at the Higher Primary School. Then he became an apprentice locksmith at the depot. In the same year, he joined the Komsomol and switched to freed Komsomol work. Until 1925, he was in leading Komsomol work in Troitsko-Savsk. Chita, Vladivostok, Nikolaevsk-on-Amur. Member of the RCP(b) since 1924. From 1925 he studied at the Leningrad Oriental Institute. Since 1927 - in the INO OGPU. In the same year, he went on his first foreign business trip. **Yaroslavsky Emelyan Mikhailovich (Gubelman Miney Izrailevich)** (1878—1943). Soviet state and party leader, publicist, party

historian. Member of the RSDLP since 1898. Participant in the revolution of 1905—1907. One of the leaders of the October Revolution in Moscow, a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee. In 1921—1922 - Secretary of the Central Committee, in 1923-1934. - Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Party Collegium of the Central Control Commission of the Party, member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of the RCT of the USSR. Member of the CPC in 1934-1939 Full member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1939). Since 1931 - Chairman of the All-Union Society of Old Bolsheviks, since 1939 - Head of the Department of Higher School of Staff at the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, then a member of the editorial boards of the Pravda newspaper and the Bolshevik magazine. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and

Member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the first convocation.

Awarded the Order of Lenin. Laureate

of the Stalin Prize. **Yatskov Anatoly Antonovich** (1913-1993). An employee of the Soviet state security agencies. Colonel. Born in the city of Akkerman in Moldova (now Belgorod-Dnestrovsky). In 1937 he graduated from the Moscow Polygraphic Institute. Since 1939 - in the NKVD. In 1941–1946 - an employee and head of residency in New York, then worked in Paris and the office of the USSR Ministry of State Security authorized in Germany. Subsequently, for a long time he headed the special faculty at the Red Banner Intelligence Institute. Since 1985 in retired.

Illustrations



С. М. Михоэлс,
художественный
руководитель
еврейского театра

С. М. Михоэлс и
актриса Хелен Хейз.
1943 г.



Профессор
Б. Б. Коган и
Д. З. Мануильский
в зале заседания
сессии ООН.
Лондон, 1946 г.



На снимке:
С. М. Михоэлс,
И. С. Фефер,
Б. Гольдберг на
приеме у мэра
Чикаго (США)
г-на Келли.
1943 г.

С. А. Лозовский

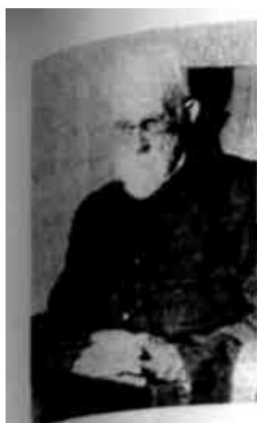
Ю. С. Юзефович



Светлана Сталина
(Аллилуева) с мужем
Г. И. Морозовым.
Октябрь 1945 г.



Полина Жемчужина, жена
В. М. Молотова, одна из
функционеров еврейского
антифашистского комитета (ЕАК)



Академик
В. И. Вернадский



Нильс Бор, Джеймс Франк, Альберт
Эйнштейн. Принстон, 50-е гг.



Академик
И. К. Кикоин



Академик
И. В. Курчатов



Академик
П. Л. Капица



Академик
Л. Д. Ландау



Фредерик
Жолио-Кюри



Роберт
Оппенгеймер



Лео Сцилард, один из создателей атомного
реактора



М. Г. Первухин (слева), один из кураторов
советского атомного проекта

Нильс Бор и
Энрико Ферми
на Аппиевой
дороге под
Римом





Григорий Хейфиц, Григорий Каспаров и Мартин Кармен. - США, середина 40-х гг.



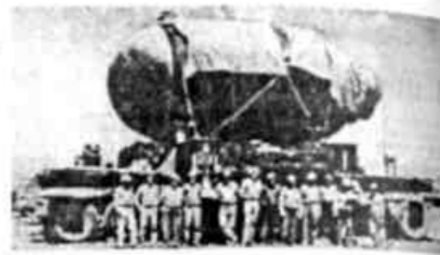
Британский физик Клаус Фуке во время ареста за шпионаж в пользу СССР



Дэвид Гринглас, сообщник К. Фукса



Гарри Декстер Уайт, главный советский агент в министерстве финансов США



Изделие «Манхэттенского проекта» на платформе в ядерном центре в Лос-Аламосе, США. Слева генерал Лесли Гровс, руководитель проекта

Джордж (Георгий Антонович) Гамов

Макс Планк



Энрико Ферми

Супруги Розенберг, Джулиус и Этель, «атомные шпионы», казнённые на электрическом стуле в 1953 г.



Сенатор Маккарти объявляет охоту на «ведьм».





Экипаж «Энолы Гей» американского бомбардировщика, сбросивший атомную бомбу на Хиросиму



Так выглядела Хиросима после «визита» «Энолы Гей». Пепел и руины



А. Г. Дейч, один из создателей «кембриджской пятерки»



Ким Филби



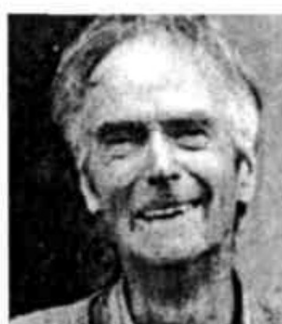
Энтони Блант



Дональд Маклин



Гай Берджесс



Джон Кэнкросс



И. Рейф

Юрий Модин в лондонском парке Бокс Хилл, где часто им проводились разведывательные операции. 1950 г.



Секретно

Т. ПЕРВУШИН Н.Т.
РАБОТНИК Л.П.

1. Ознакомьтесь с материалами, а также работами (по согласованию с Т. Соловьевым) и с материалами Т. Завенети и Т. Картонки (с материалами в 822-а и в 822-б таблях и Т. Картонку) для изучения и перевода.

2. Внесите в Т. Завенети, Т. Картонку и Т. Картонку (а по материалам в 822-а и в 822-б с участием Т. Картонки и Савина) сведения для возможности восстановления этих материалов.

Ваша задача и кратчайшие сроки выполнения.

4 марта 1948 г.

И. П. П. П.
Секретно
(Секретная)

Товарищу П. П. П. П.

При этом представляю Вам следующие материалы:

1) Атомный центр в Саратове, в 822-а	23 12 2.
2) Записка по производству работ в Т. Картонку, в 822-а	23 4 2.
3) Сведения о безопасности из производства Саратова и на работе по безопасности в Саратове, в 822-а	23 1 1.
4) Работы труда и охраны безопасности на предприятии Саратова, в 822-а	23 12 2.

ВНИМАНИЕ: до работы на 20 2.

4 марта 1948 г.

И. П. П. П.

2.05.48

Секретно

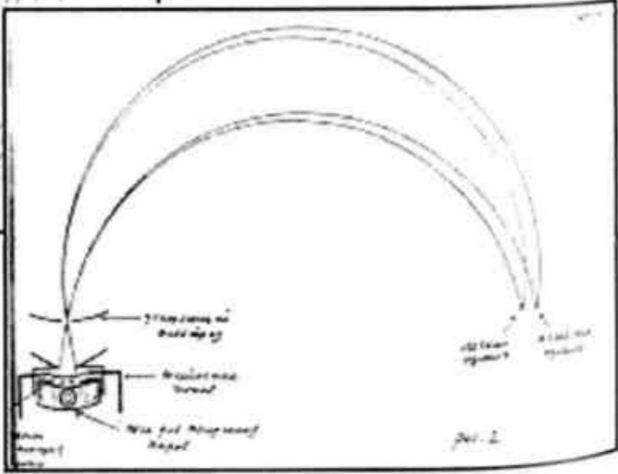
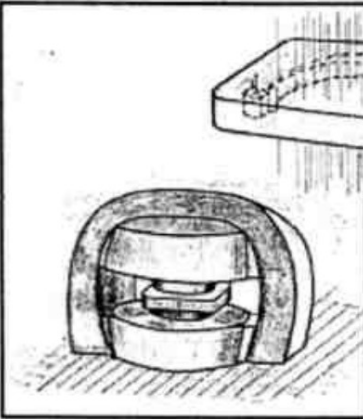
На этой и следующей странице помещены фрагменты документов, переписки и схем из сверхсекретного досье КГБ по атомному шпионажу, не так давно ставшие широко известными общественности

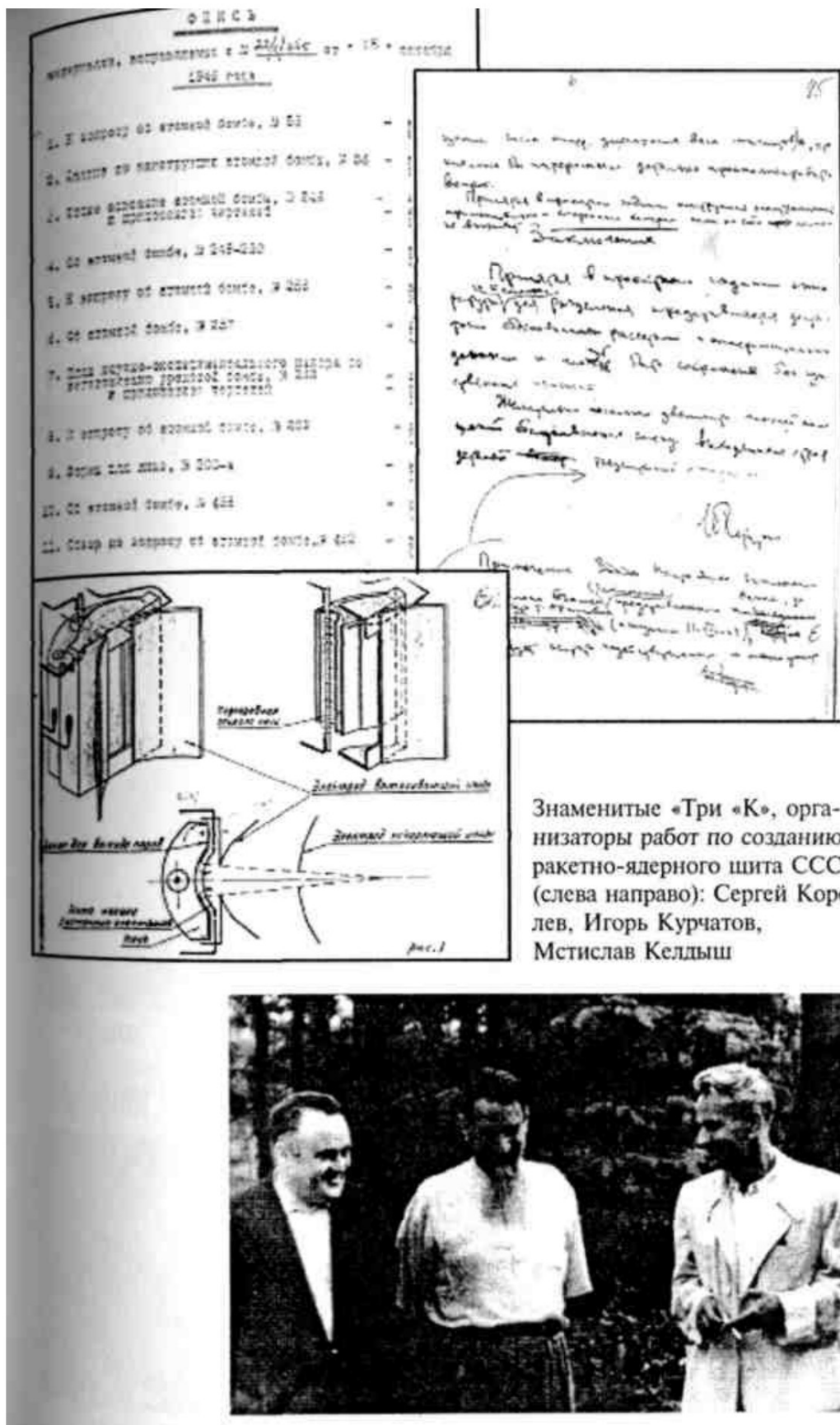
Вот эти материалы. Для ознакомления с ними необходимо обратиться к материалам в 822-а и в 822-б таблях и Т. Картонку. Внесение сведений в Т. Картонку и Т. Картонку (а по материалам в 822-а и в 822-б с участием Т. Картонки и Савина) для возможности восстановления этих материалов. Ваша задача и кратчайшие сроки выполнения.

И. П. П. П.

2.05.48

Секретно





Знаменитые «Три «К», организаторы работ по созданию ракетно-ядерного щита СССР (слева направо): Сергей Королев, Игорь Курчатов, Мстислав Келдыш



Первый секретарь
посольства Велико-
британии в США,
агент КГБ Дональд
Маклин (полусидит
на столе) в кабинете
посла

Уильям Вайсбанд, сотрудник
управления безопасности
армии США, раскрывший
русским тайну «Веноны»



П. Д. Гудайт



Яков Голос



И. А. Ахмеров



Г. Б. Овакимян



В. Б. Барковский



А. С. Феклисов



Л. Р. Квасников



А. А. Яшков

Питер Коэн
(Крогер)

Елена Коэн
(Крогер)

Р. И. Абель
(Фишер В. Г.)

К. Т. Молодой





И. В. Сталин

Пропуск на
Красную площадь
на имя
П. А. Судоплатова
в день похорон
И. В. Сталина



Руководители партии и
правительства выносят
гроб с телом
И. В. Сталина из Дома
союзов. Москва, март
1953 г.



Г. М. Маленков и Л. П. Берия на
трибуне Мавзолея Ленина и Сталина

Профессор
В. В. Виноградов



Профессор
Б. И. Збарский

П. И. Егоров,
начальник санупра
Кремля



Маршал
Иосип Броз Тито





В. С. Абакумов
незадолго до ареста

Справка о
допросе
Абакумова
по делу
Л. П. Берия

Справка

14 октября 1953 года Зам. Глав-
ного Военного Прокурора Генерал-
майор Юлий Лытас в
допросе в качестве сви-
детеля обвиняемого Аба-
кумова В.С. по вопросам,
с преступной
деятельности
по делу
Лытас от отом-
ки
Лытас
(подпись)



В. С. Абакумов, узник «Матросской
тишины»



И. А. Чернов

Ш. О. Церетели



А. Н. Рапава

П. А. Шария



Н. М. Рухадзе

М. Д. Рюмин





Самая первая и самая красивая сорок лет
в жизни. Не могу сказать, почему.
Какая была жизнь? В Бонне
и в Берлине. Но, конечно,
лучше всего.

Ваш сын

Для Кемеджанно передать Ук Кисе
Т.Т. Маленкову и Трусову

Письма Л. П. Берия из тюремной камеры своим «друзьям» Г. М. Маленкову и Н. С. Хрущеву, которые так и остались без ответа



Ветераны ОМСБОНа на традиционной встрече в Москве



Джордж Блейк



Гайк Овакимян, Конон Молодой, Рудольф Абель



М. П. Родина (Африка де Лас Эрас) на встрече с боевыми друзьями

Надгробие на могиле знаменитой разведчицы Африки де Лас Эрас на одном из московских кладбищ



П. А. Судоплатов с сыном
Андреем. Москва, январь 1944 г.



П. А. Судоплатов и
Э. К. Каганова со старшим
сыном Андреем.
Подмосковье, июнь 1947 г.



П. А. Судоплатов с детьми.
8 мая 1948 г.



П. А. Судоплатов.
80-е гг.



Н. И. Эйтингон с дочерью





П. А. Судоплатов.
Рисунок



Обложка книги
П. А. Судоплатова,
изданной в Германии

П. А. Судоплатов с младшим сыном Анатолием



Справка о реабилитации, выданная
П. А. Судоплатову Главной военной
прокуратурой 12 февраля 1992 г.



Соратники и друзья — генералы-чекисты
Наум Эйтингон и Павел Судоплатов

П. А. Судоплатов,
90-е гг.



About the publication

SERIES "DOSIER"

Andrey Sudoplatov

THE SECRET LIFE OF GENERAL SUDOPLATOV

Truth and fiction about my father

Book Two

Moscow

"SOVREMENNIK"

"OLMA-PRESS"

1998

BBK 84 (2Ros = Rus)6

S89 Series

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2) BBK

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record, 1998 © Processing of the text, compilation of the appendix, selection of photo illustrations. ISBN

5-224-00136-6 © OLMA-PRESS

Publishing House. decoration, 1998

Dossier series

Andrey Sudoplatov

THE SECRET LIFE OF GENERAL SUDOPLATOV

Truth and fiction about my

father Book

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editor **V. I. Tusheva**

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notes

Notes

1

Man from the back // Week. 1991. No. 25(1629).

2

Soon the Soviet counterintelligence managed to completely paralyze activities of the sabotage group.

3

Skorzeny O. Secret tasks of the RSHA: Book of secrets-10. M.:
Mystery, 1996, pp. 301–308.

4

Colonel Nicolai during the First World War was the chief of German military intelligence. On his initiative, Ludendorff agreed to the plan for Lenin to travel from Switzerland to Russia in a sealed carriage. The documents at my disposal made it possible to thoroughly study the contacts that Nicolai maintained continuously with Russia under both Lenin and Stalin until the signing of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact in 1939.